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[At a moment when the eyes of all Europe are directed to the Diet of Ratisbon, a sketch of the GERMAN CONSTITUTION, and of its military forces, cannot be unacceptable to the generality of our readers.]

**A**LMOST every prince in Germany (and there are about 300 of them) is arbitrary with regard to the government of his own estates: But the whole of them form a confederacy, governed by political laws, at the head of which, is the Emperor, and whose power in the collective body, or the diet, is not directorial, but executive: But even that gives him vast influence. The supreme power in Germany, is the diet, which is composed of the Emperor, or in his absence, of his commissary, and of the three colleges of the empire. The first of these is the electoral college; the second is the college of princes; and the third, the college of imperial towns.

The empire was hereditary under the race of Charlemagne, but after this became elective; and in the beginning, all the princes nobility, and deputies of cities, enjoyed the privilege of voting. In the reign of Henry V. the chief officers of the empire altered the mode of election in their own favour. In the year 1239, the number of electors was reduced to seven. One elector was added in 1649, and another in 1692.

The dignity of the empire, tho' elective, has for some centuries belonged to the House of Austria, as

being the most powerful of the German Princes: But by the French management, upon the death of Charles VI. grandfather by the mother's side, to the present Emperor, the elector of Bavaria was chosen to that dignity, and died, as it is supposed, heart-broken, after a short uncomfortable reign. The power of the Emperor is regulated by the capitulation he signs at his election; and the person, who, in his life-time, is chosen king of the Romans, succeeds without a new election to the empire. He can confer titles, and enfranchisements upon cities and towns: But as Emperor, he can levy no taxes, nor make war or peace without the consent of the diet. When that consent is obtained, every prince must contribute his quota of men and money, as valued in the matriculation rule, though, perhaps as an elector prince, he may espouse a different side from that of the diet. This forms the intricacy of the German Constitution; for George II. of England, as elector of Hanover, was obliged to furnish his quota against the House of Austria, and also against the king of Prussia, while he was fighting for them both.—The Emperor claims a precedency for his ambassadors in all Christian courts.

The nine elections of the empire have each a particular office in the Imperial Court, and they have the sole election of the Emperor.—

They are in this order :

1st. The Archbishop of Mentz, who is high chancellor of the empire, when in Germany.

2d. The Archbishop of Treves, who is high chancellor of the empire of France.

3d. The Archbishop of Cologne, who is the same in Italy.

The king, or rather elector, of Bohemia, who is cup-bearer.

The elector of Bavaria, who is Grand Sewer, or officer who serves out the feasts.

The elector of Saxony, who is the great marshal of the empire.

The elector of Brandenburg (now King of Prussia) who is great chamberlain.

The elector Palatine, who is great steward ; and,

The elector of Hanover (King of Great-Britain) who claims the post of arch treasurer.

It is necessary for the Emperor, before he calls a diet, to have the advice of those members ; and, during the vacancy of the imperial throne, the electors of Saxony and Bavaria have jurisdiction, the former over the northern, and the latter over the southern circles.

The ecclesiastical princes are as absolute as the temporal ones in their several dominions. The chief of these, besides the ecclesiastical electors already mentioned, are the Archbishop of Salzburg, the bishop of Liege, Munster, Spire, Worms, Wurtzburg, Strasburgh, Osnaburgh, Bamberg, Paderborn. Besides these are many other ecclesiastical princes.—Germany abounds with many abbots and abbeesses, whose jurisdictions are likewise absolute : And some of them

very considerable, and all of them are chosen by their several chapters. The chief of the secular princes are the Landgrave of Hesse, the Dukes of Brunswick, Wolfenbuttle, Wirtemburgh, Saxe Gotha, the Marquisses of Baden and Culbach, with the Princesses of Nassau, Anhalt, Furstenburgh, and many others, who have all high titles, and are sovereigns in their own dominions.

The free cities are likewise sovereign states ; those which are imperial, or compose a part of the diet, bear the imperial eagle in their arms ; those, which are Hanse towns, have still great privileges and immunities, but they subsist no longer as a political body.

The imperial chamber, and that of Vienna, which is better known by the name of Aulic council, are the two supreme courts for determining disputes of the empire, arising between its respective members. The imperial councils consist of 50 judges or assessors. The president and four of them are appointed by the Emperor, and each of the electors chooses one, and the other princes and states the rest. This court is at present held at Weizlar, but formerly resided at Spire ; and causes may be brought before it by appeal.—The Aulic council was originally no better than a revenue court of the dominions of the House of Austria. As that family's power increased, the jurisdiction of the Aulic council was extended, and, at last, to the great disgust of the princes of the empire, it usurped upon the powers of the imperial chamber, and even of the diet.—It consists of the president, a vice-president, and a number of Aulic counsellors, of whom six are Protestants, besides other officers, but the Emperor in fact is master



master of the court. These courts follow the ancient laws of the empire for their guides, the golden bull, the pacification of Passau, and the civil law.

Besides these courts of justice, each of the nine circles we have already mentioned has a director to take care of the peace and order of the circle. These directors are commonly as follows: For Westphalia, the bishop of Munster, or duke of Neuburg. For Upper Saxony, the elector of Hanover or Brandenburg. For Lower Saxony, the elector of Saxony. For the Lower Rhine, the archbishop of Mentz. For the Upper Rhine, the Elector Palatine, or bishop of Worms. For Franconia, the bishop of Bamberg, or marquis of Culmbach. For Swabia, the duke of Wirtemberg, or bishop of Constance. For Bavaria, the elector of Bavaria, or archbishop of Saltzburg; and for the archduke of Austria, his Imperial Majesty.

Upon any great emergency, after the votes of the diet are collected, and sentence pronounced, the Emperor, by his prerogative, commits the execution of it to a particular prince, or princess, whose troops live at free quarters, upon the estates of the delinquent party, and he is obliged to make good all expences; upon the whole, the constitution of the Germanic body, is, of itself, a study of no small difficulty. But however plausibly invented the several checks upon the imperial power may be, it is certain, that the House of Austria has more than once endangered the liberties of the empire, and that they have been saved by France. Lately, indeed, the House of Austria has met with a powerful opposition from the House of Brandenburg, in consequence of

the activity and abilities of the late king of Prussia. Before I close this head, it may be necessary to inform the reader of the meaning of a term, which has of late frequently appeared in the German history, I mean that of the Pragmatic Sanction. This is no other than a provision, made by the Emperor Charles VI. for preserving the indivisibility of the Austrian dominions, in the person of the next descendant of the last possessor, whether male or female. This provision has been often disputed by the other branches of the House of Austria, who have been occasionally supported by France, from political views, though the Pragmatic Sanction is strongly guaranteed by almost all the powers of Europe. The late Emperor, elector of Bavaria, and the late King of Poland, attempted to overthrow it, as being descended from the daughters of the Emperor Joseph, eldest brother to Charles VI. It has been again and again opposed by the court of Spain.

Few of the territories of the Germans are so large as to be assigned to viceroys, to be oppressed and fleeced at pleasure; nor are they entirely without redress when they suffer any grievance: they may appeal to the diet, or great council of the empire for relief, where, as in France, the lives and fortunes of the subject are entirely at the disposal of the Great Monarch. The subjects of the petty princes in Germany, are generally the most unhappy; for these princes, affecting the grandeur and splendor of the more powerful, in the number and appearance of their officers and domestics, in their palaces, gardens, pictures, curiosities, guards, band of music, tables, dress, and furniture, are obliged to support

support all this vain pomp and parade, at the expence of their vassals and dependants. With respect to the burghers and peasants of Germany, the former in many places enjoy great privileges; the latter, also, in some parts, as in Franconia, Swabia, and on the Rhine, are generally a free people, or perform only certain services to their superiors, and pay the taxes; whereas in the marquisate of Brandenburg, Pomerania, Lusatia, Moravia, Bohemia, Austria, &c. they may justly be denominated slaves, though in different degrees.

During the two last wars, very little regard was paid, in carrying them on, to the ancient German constitutions, the whole management being engrossed by the head of the House of Austria. The elector of Mentz keeps what he calls the matriculation book of register, which, among other matters, contains the assessments of men and money, which every prince and state, who are members of the empire, are to advance when the army of the empire takes the field. The contributions in money, are called Roman months, on account of the monthly assessments paid to the emperors when they visited Rome. Those assessments, however, are subject to great mutability. It is sufficient here to say, that upon a moderate computation, the secular princes of the empire can bring to the field 379,000 men, and the ecclesiastical 74,500, in all 453,500; of those the emperor, at the head of the House of Austria, is supposed to furnish 90,000.

#### GERMANY.

The Elector of Mentz may maintain	6000
The Elector of Spire	6000

The Elector of Cologne	6000
The Bishop of Munster	3000
The Bishop of Liege	8000
The Archbishop of Saltzburg	8000
The Bishop of Wurtzburg	2000
The Bishop of Bamberg	5000
The Bishop of Panderborn	3000
The Bishop of Osnaburg	2500
The Abbot of Fulda	6000
The other Bishopricks of the empire	6000
The Abbesses and Provostships of the empire	8000
Total of the ecclesiastical princes	74,500

The Emperor, for Hungary	30,000
— for Bohemia, Silesia, and Moravia	30,000
— for Austria and other dominions	30,000
The king of Prussia	40,000
The Elector of Saxony	25,000
The Elector Palatine	15,000
The Duke of Wurtemburgh	15,000
The Langrave of Hesse Cassel	15,000
The Prince of Baden	10,000
The Elector of Hanover	30,000
The Duke of Holstein	12,000
The Duke of Mecklenburgh	15,000
The Prince of Anhalt	6,000
The Prince of Lawenburgh	6,000
The Elector of Bavaria	30,000
The Duke of Saxony	10,000
The Prince of Nassau	10,000
The other Princes and imperial towns	50,000

The secular Princes	379,000
The Ecclesiastical Princes	74,500

Total, 453,500

By this computation, which is far from being exaggerated, it appears, that the emperor and empire, form the most powerful government in Europe; and, if the whole force was united, and properly



erly directed, Germany would have nothing to fear from any of its ambitious neighbours. But the different interests pursued by the several princes of Germany, render the power of the emperor of little consequence, except with regard to his own forces, which are indeed very formidable. The army of the late emperor was computed, in 1775, to amount to two hundred thousand.



*Memoir on the Chinese Trade.*

[By Mr. BRUNEL.]

TEA.

**T**EA grows on a small shrub, the leaves of which are collected twice or thrice every year. Those who collect the leaves three times a year, begin at the new moon, which precedes the vernal equinox, whether it falls in the end of February, or the beginning of March. At that period most of the leaves are perfectly green, and hardly fully expanded: but these small and tender leaves are accounted the best of all; they are scarce and exceedingly dear.

The second crop, or the first for those who collect the leaves only twice a year, is gathered about the end of March, or the beginning of April. Part of the leaves have then attained to maturity; and though the other part have acquired only half their size, they are both collected without any distinction.

The third, or the second for some, and last crop, is more abundant, and is collected about the end of April, or the beginning of May, when the leaves have attained to their full growth, either in size or number. There are some

people who neglect the two first crops, and who confine themselves entirely to this; the leaves of which are selected with great care, and distributed into classes, according to their size and goodness. Tea ought to be rejected as of a bad quality, when old, and as it were withered leaves are found amongst it: which may be easily known, by infusing a little of it in water: for then the leaves dilate, and return to their natural state.

The leaves of the tea shrub are oblong, sharp-pointed, indented on the edges, and of a very beautiful green colour. The flower is composed of five white petals, disposed in form of a rose, and is succeeded by a pod of the size of a filberd, containing two or three small green seeds, which are wrinkled, and have a disagreeable taste. Its root is fibrous, and spreads itself out near the superficies of the ground.

The shrub grows equally well in a rich as in a poor soil. It is to be found all over China: but there are certain places where the tea is of a better quality than in others. Some people give the preference to the tea of Japan, but we have reason to doubt whether there is any real difference.

The manner of preparing tea is very simple; when the leaves are collected, they are exposed to the steam of boiling water, in order to soften them; and they are then spread out upon metal plates, placed over a moderate fire, where they acquire that shrivelled appearance which they have when brought to Europe.

In China there are only two kinds of the tea shrub; but the Chinese, by their industry, have considerably multiplied each of them.

them. If there are, therefore, large quantities of tea in that country, which is excessively dear, there is some also very common, and sold at a low rate. The Chinese, however, are very fond of good tea, and take as much pains to procure it of an excellent quality, as the Europeans do to procure excellent wine.

#### BOHEA TEA.

The Chinese name of this tea is *vou-y-tcha*, that is to say, tea of the kind called *vou-y*. It takes its name from a mountain in the province of Foiken.

There are three kinds of this tea; the first of which, called common bohea, grows at the bottom of the mountain! the second, called *congfu* or *camphou*, grows at the top; and the third, named *foat choan*,\* grows in the middle.

*Cong fo tcha*, means bohea tea better prepared, and *foat-choan* signifies quintessence. The latter is thus named, either because growing on the middle of the mountain, and being sheltered from the injuries of the weather, it requires a greater degree of fineness than the rest; or because none of the leaves are gathered, except such as are full and juicy.

The *foat-choan* tea sold to the Europeans, is nothing, therefore, but *congo-fou* tea, of a superior quality. The three shrubs distinguished by the above names, are in every respect the same; and the only difference of the tea, consists in the manner of preparing it.

Bohea tea, in general, ought to be dry, and heavy in the hand; this is a sign that the leaves have

been full and juicy. When infused, they ought to communicate to the water a yellow colour, inclining a little to green, which indicates that they are fresh, for old tea produces a red colour. Care must be taken, above all, to avoid red leaves, and to choose such as are large and entire. This also is a sign of freshness; for the longer tea is kept, the more it is shaken, which breaks the leaves, and mixes them with a great deal of dust. It sometimes happens, however, that the tea dust is owing to the manner in which it is put into the box, as the Chinese tread upon it with their feet, to make it hold a larger quantity. The leaves of the *cong fou* and *foat-choan* teas ought to have a beautiful black shining tint, to be large and weighty, and to communicate to water a very bright colour, and a mild taste.

The *pekao* is a particular kind of tea-shrub, the leaves of which are all black on the one side, and all white on the other. As the real *pekao* tea is very scarce and dear, even in those places where it grows, the Chinese, who study the art of adulterating their teas in general, take care, when this valuable sort is collected, to put into it a great many more black than white leaves. They adulterate it, likewise, by mixing with it some of the small half-grown leaves, as yet white, which grow on the top of the common bohea tree. This changes the quality of the *pekao*; for these leaves being scarcely formed, can have very little sap or flavour.

\* The names of the last two kinds are generally corrupted into *congo* and *fouchong*.



## GREEN-TEA.

Green teas do not grow in the same places as the bohea tea. They are brought from the province of Nankin, and are distinguished into three sorts. The first is known under the name of *fonglo tea*, but oftener under that of *green toukay*; the second is called *bin tea*, and the third *hayssuen tea*. There are also some other kinds; but the greater part of them are unknown, or of little importance to foreigners. The *fonglo* and *hayssuen* teas come from the same shrub. Their only difference is in the manner of their being prepared.

*Bin tea* grows on a different shrub, the leaves of which are thicker and larger than those of other kinds.

All these teas ought to have a green leaden tint: The older they are, the leaves become more yellow, which is a very great fault. They ought also to have a burnt or scorched smell, not too strong, but agreeable: For when they have been long kept, they have a fishy smell, somewhat like that of pilchards. The French wish to find in green teas, and particularly in *fonglo* and imperial, an odour similar to that of soap.

In these different kinds of tea which I have mentioned, there is a particular distinction to be made, as they are generally classed into one, two, or three kinds, according to the periods at which they were gathered.

## TEA IN BALLS.

In China there is a kind of tea called *poncut tcha*, to which the Europeans give the name of *tea in balls*. It is procured from the province of *Fle tshien* or *Yunnan*,

and is a composition or mixture of different teas formed into balls. When it is used, a small quantity of it is cut off, and suffered to infuse a much longer time than common tea. It is not agreeable to the taste, but it has the peculiar virtue of curing disorders of the breast, and facilitating digestion. Some of this tea is brought also from *Siangyang*, a town in the province of *Houquang*, but it is inferior in quality to the former. The latter may be easily known, by applying it to the mouth, and breathing strongly upon it; if it is penetrated by the breath, it is accounted genuine. The older the *poncut tcha* is, the more it is in request; it is even pretended, that it has been kept in some families, with astonishing precautions, for more than a century: But this is an affair of taste, absolutely foreign to commerce.

## CHINA INK.

This is a composition of fish-glue, ox gall, and lamp black. When in a liquid state, it is poured into small wooden moulds, where it is suffered to harden.

The Chinese consider it as an excellent remedy for spitting of blood. They keep some of it, therefore, often in their mouths, as the Europeans do lozenges. The best is made at *Tchien*, a city of the province of Nankin, situated on the *Kiang*, or blue river. That of the finest quality is dry, hard, black, and shining.

## QUICKSILVER.

This fluid, heavy mineral, which penetrates gold and silver, is a natural production of several parts of China and the East-Indies. It is generally found in the mountains.

COVER.

covered with a kind of soft stones, as white as chalk. It is remarked, that the plants which grow upon these mountains are greener and taller than any where else; but the trees seldom produce fruit. When a thick mist, or vapour, which does not ascend very high, is seen to rise from the mountain, it is a certain sign that there is a mine of quicksilver below. The richest mines are those situated towards the north: They are always surrounded by water, which must be evacuated before they are worked.

It is seldom possible to get quicksilver pure from the mine, as it is found mixed with earth, or reduced to natural cinnabar, that is to say, mercury combined with sulphur. If the mercury is mixed only with a small quantity of earth, it is strained through a shamoy skin, on which the earth remains alone; but when it is in the form of native cinnabar, it must be extracted by means of iron and fire. The iron serves to detach the sulphureous acid which confined the mercury; and the fire gives the mercury an opportunity of shooting in a receiver filled with water, which is necessary, that it may condense by the coolness it finds when it rises from the fire.

This mineral substance being composed of small globules, always disunited, is the more difficult to be fixed and retained when it is pressed. It remains, however, motionless, when suffered to settle in one place; yet the old East-India Company gave over carrying any of it in their vessels, for fear of accidents. It was brought home by the commanders of private ships, who were less timid,

and without any inconvenience, after using proper precautions. The advantage they derive from this article ought to encourage us to imitate them, provided we do not neglect the necessary preservatives.

#### MUSK.

This is a kind of bilious, fermented, corroded, and almost corrupted, blood, taken from a bag under the belly of a species of roe-buck, the hair of which is dry, brown, and brittle. When the animal is killed, this bag is cut off; and the curdled blood being separated from it, is hung up to dry in the sun. In this situation it is soon converted into a light substance, almost in powder, and of a brown colour, which is again put into the bag for the sake of transportation. These animals are caught in the beginning of summer, because, having been half-starved during winter, on account of the snow, which lies very deep on the ground, their blood is heated, and in a state of fermentation.

Musk ought to be chosen very dry, and in bags the size of an egg, thin, having a strong smell, and well covered with hair, which should be of a brown colour. It is necessary to observe, carefully, that the bags have not been opened, and again sewed up; and that no small stones, or bits of lead, have been put into them, which is a trick very common among the Chinese. If one is obliged to keep the musk separate from the bag, it ought to be preserved in a leaden box, in order that the coolness of the metal may prevent it from becoming dry, and contracting a bad smell.



## VARNISH.

The Chinese varnish is a composition of a vicious liquor, extracted from different shrubs and small reddish worms, about the size of the silk-worm. After these worms have been boiled in water, the surface of it appears covered with a kind of oily substance, which is carefully collected, and which immediately fixes and becomes hard; but it may be softened by heat, when it is necessary to use it. This second kind of varnish is much superior to the first.

There is, however, a third kind, which is of still better quality, and in much greater request. It is made of a kind of gum, called *cie*, which, in summer, distils from certain trees, under the form of the tears of the turpentine tree. The yellow is the best; that which is black is indifferent.

The *cie*, when fresh and moist, exhales a malignant vapour, which occasions paleness and prodigious swelling in the faces of those who collect it for the first time. This malady cannot be cured but by rubbing the part affected with the ashes of burned feathers. Without this remedy, the disorder increases, a fever ensues, and the patient is exposed to great danger.

Works to which this varnish is applied, do not dry, except in a very moist place, which requires time; but when they are once dry, they remain always in the same state, and never alter. Articles which are well varnished, receive seven coats of varnish, one of which is never laid upon another until the former is perfectly dry. Hence it happens, that the varnish of those pieces of furniture manufactured at Canton, which being made in haste, according as they are ordered, and have not had

time to dry, retains a disagreeable odour, not observed in those of Nankin, which are in the greatest request, next to those of Japan. The brilliancy peculiar to the Nankin varnish is given to it by polishing, and by insinuating into the pores of the wood a kind of powder, which incorporates with it, and produces that lustre so much admired.

Great care ought to be taken that the different coats are laid on evenly and smoothly, without blisters, and that the figures are well executed.

## CINNAMON.

This odoriferous bark, the best of which is, without doubt, that of the island of Ceylon, is found also in China. The Chinese cinnamon is of a superior quality to that of Cochin, and may be procured at a moderate price. This bark ought to be chosen thin, of a beautiful brown colour, like that of Spanish snuff, and of a very sharp taste. Cinnamon of the first quality is in great request.

One may procure likewise in China star-anniseed, which ought to be chosen fresh, and of a fine odour, as well as cardamum, equal in goodness to that of the Malabar coast. The pods ought to be of a triangular form, having the seeds in the inside brown, and of a sharp aromatic taste; and the membrane which incloses them ought to be odoriferous, and of a bright yellow colour. The newest is the best.

## GINSENG.

This oriental plant, so much celebrated, grows in the mountains of Tartary, which border on certain provinces of the Chinese empire. Its stem, which is as thick as that of wheat, and about a foot

in height, bears at first red buttons, which expand each into six white leaves, like those of the violet. This knotty root has almost the figure of the mandragora; but it is smaller, transparent, and interspersed with small black veins, which form two or three branches. It has a sweet taste, with a slight mixture of bitterness, and is of an aromatic smell, which is far from being disagreeable. This root, in order that it may be preserved, is dried, and then it becomes red on the outside, and yellowish within. It is sold at a high price, especially when it is of a good quality. Those kinds which are brown and grey, are much inferior to the other.

Worms sometimes get into the ginseng, and gnaw it, which would render it unfit for sale, were it not for the cunning of the Chinese, who have the patience to fill up the holes with a yellow powder, which has a great resemblance to the colour of the root. They insinuate this powder into the small eyes of the plant, with so much art, that one must be a great connoisseur to avoid being deceived. The Chinese themselves, however, are sometimes dupes, in their turn, to the fraud of some European merchants, who mix with their oriental ginseng a certain quantity of that of Canada, which is far inferior in value. It is deficient not only in colour, smell, and transparency, but also in its virtue and properties. Notwithstanding the high idea entertained of this plant, the trials made of it in Europe never correspond with the wonders ascribed to it by the Chinese.

The immoderate use of ginseng would soon bring on death. The rich are contented with taking, in the morning, a small quantity of

it, equal in weight to about a small grain of corn. When taken in small doses, either infused or in powder, it is salutary for old men, and those who are exhausted by excesses; but it is prejudicial to young people, and to those who are of a warm temperament. The strength and virtue of this root is so great, that the same dose of it will serve twice for infusion without any addition.

The best ginseng ought to be fresh, heavy, of a strong smell, and free from caries and worm holes. The Chinese name of it signifies *resemblance to the thighs of a man*.

#### PORCELAIN.

We are not informed who was the inventor of porcelain, nor to what chance or experiments we are indebted for that discovery. It is, however, probable, according to some of the Chinese annals, that porcelain was used in China before the year 424 of the Christian æra. Since that period it has been gradually brought to a degree of perfection, which induces the most opulent people in Europe to use it.



#### *An affecting and true Story.*

**H**OW true is the observation, "that one half of the world knows not how the other half lives!" There is not a son of Adam, but imagines, that heaven has afflicted him with much needful sorrow; there is no one but complains of his lot, as much harder than that of others: we are deceived by appearances: we are the dupes of our senses: we look around, and in the countenances of others, we can discover nothing but cheerfulness. Every one, in public, wears the face of satis-



satisfaction, or serenity. No one, at all times, would wish to disclose the true feelings of his heart. When, therefore, we see others wear the appearance of gaiety, we are not of course to believe, that all is fair within: perhaps some hidden thorn, which pierces the bosom, and inflicts the keenest anguish—some past, or some expected calamity—harrows up the soul: the sunshine of peace beams not on the mind: but dark glooms, which scarce any power, save that of omnipotence, could dissipate, hang over the imagination, and envelope it in the shades of despondency.

When assailed by great and accumulated evils, the feeble mind sinks under the burden, and resigns itself to despair; while the firm bosom bears up against the torrent with resolution; though at first inclined to despond, yet finding that affliction and ruin are not synonymous, it grasps some object of hope, and, thus supported for a while, it becomes familiarized to misfortune, and at length endures calamity with manly fortitude.

The human mind is prone to dive into the mysteries of futurity: strong is the solicitude of human nature to ascertain approaching destiny: yet happy is it for man—that

*"Heaven, from all eyes, should hide  
the book of fate—"*

*"All but the page prescrib'd—the  
present state."*

Could we anticipate with clearness and certainty any future pleasure, imagination would devour it before its arrival, and leave nothing for actual enjoyment. Could we foresee every evil that awaits our progress through life, each

one, like the naked sword which Dionysius the tyrant suspended by a single thread over the head of his guest, would constantly excite dread, and rob us of happiness.

These reflections were forced upon me, by an occurrence, of which I was lately a witness—I had awakened early one morning, and, after having rambled through a pleasant garden, had taken my stand at the door of a house, situate on a great road. Seldom has my bosom been more attuned to tender and sympathetic impressions than at this time. I had just been taking a retrospect of past life, and been looking forward to future probabilities, when suddenly, on turning my eyes down the road, I discovered within a few paces, a man bearing a wallet on his shoulder, and travelling on foot. He was coarsely but decently clad; his figure was good; his countenance wore the impression of a mild, but settled melancholy; his eyes were considerably sunk; his face was rather emaciated; the bloom of youth had forsaken his cheek, and the pallor of its hue was increased, by its contrast with a dark beard, whose growth no razor had interrupted for several days. His appearance interested my heart; "would to heaven," thought I, "that by some means, I could know your circumstances, good man; that you are poor, is obvious: but you are no common beggar." I had time to make but few such reflections; the man approached me fast. My eyes were fixed on him. When he came opposite to the door in which I stood, I was a little surprized to find him stop—I thought it was to ask an alms: but he disappointed me. Pulling off his hat, which till then concealed the scar of a deep wound, he

he asked for my father—I looked at him in a way which he might have construed into an intimation that I believed he had mistaken the house—but he repeated his enquiry, adding the name of Mr.—, and wished to know whether he had been able to finish some business of his, relative to arrears of pay due to him from the public—“You are a soldier, then, I find, my friend—and have been in the American service.”—“Yes,” replied the war-worn veteran—“and please your honour—I have served some hard campaigns in the cause of my country—many a cold and sleepless night have I passed—many a hard day’s journey have I travelled, almost bare foot—on frosty ground, and over stones that were so sharp as often to cut my feet most cruelly—I listed early in the war, at Reading—my father was a reputable farmer, and what folks call a *good liver*. He could have given me something clever, had I staid at home: but I was told what desperate bad fellows the English were—how they wanted to take away our rights and liberties, and all them things—how they intended, if they could, to cut our throats—and make us pay taxes, as they pleased—and I was told as how it was honourable, and proper for every man to fight for his country, like a true blue—besides, they promised us a great deal of money and back lands after the war was over—and I do hope yet, that congress will make good their promises. God bless them, I know they are willing to relieve us—if the people, who enjoy what we have been fighting for, were but as willing—(but I fear I am tiring your honour with my tale—You must excuse the talkativeness of an old soldier)”—“Go on, my

friend,” said I: “your history I wish to hear,” “Well then, as I was telling your honour—I was tempted to leave my father, and turn soldier—but many a time I have repented this freak since—When we have been sorely pinched for a little bread and meat—when we have been exposed, of a cold rainy night, without half clothes enough to keep us warm—O! how I wished, that my poor wife and I could have been housed in some comfortable hut—(for you must know, Sir—that I had a few months before I listed, married as good a country lass as ever turned a wheel)—her I left in Philadelphia as we passed through, as I found it would be too hard a life for her to be constantly in the camp—besides, she was in a situation that would not admit of her travelling far—so I left her in charge of a friend of my father, and marched on with the regiment. A few weeks after we had left the city, I heard she had brought me a fine boy, and was getting well—Indeed, poor thing! if she had not got about soon, and taken in needle work and washing, I do not know what she would have done: for I left her only my bounty and blessing for her support: but as good luck would have it, she kept hearty, and was able, with what little I now and then sent her, to make out to provide for herself and little one, while I, poor dog, was often exposed to dreadful hardships.

“I was at the battle of the Three Rivers—it was there I got the wound in my head; and I was taken prisoner into the bargain. Our men had been wading all day in a swamp up to their knees—and were pursuing our route, as we believed, in great safety—when suddenly we were attacked by



by the regulars and Indians. They rushed on furiously—drove their bayonets and tomahawks into us—and here (opening his collar and uncovering his left shoulder)—they cut me sorely; and would have killed me quite, I do believe, had not some of the English stepped up and saved me. They took many of our officers, among whom was general Thomson, and carried us all prisoners to New-York. There I was confined in the horrible prison-ship, which destroyed so many of our brave fellows—thrust down into a vile hole, where the air was corrupted—where every kind of filth was permitted—our provisions scarce and bad—our drink the worst of water—and our bed the bare planks—ah, how often did I think of the happiness of those who had wisely staid at home, and enjoyed their crust of bread, and their mug of cyder, with their families and friends!

“But an exchange of prisoners at last took place; and having received some charitable assistance from our good commissary of prisoners, 'Squire B—d—n—t, I made shift to reach Philadelphia, and was happy to embrace my dear wife and little boy. Indeed, Sir, it would have made your heart glow with pleasure, to have witnessed this meeting—I never before knew how childish we are apt to be on such occasions.

“When I entered the room where she was sitting, I found her employed in sewing. Her little son sat in a small chair by her side. She was singing “the Banks of the Dee,” for his amusement: her hearth was neatly swept, and her fire burnt briskly: it was about seven o'clock in the evening when I came in. At first she did not

know me; my face had been much altered by sickness, and my clothes were very ragged. I called her by name. As soon as she heard my voice, she flew to my arms—and it was a great while before she could speak for sobbing. At length, however, her feelings grew temperate; and we talked over, in a few words, all that had happened since we parted. My little son it required longer time to become acquainted with. He had begun to prattle, and used to make me laugh often with his little attempts to talk. With this small family, I lived very happily a short time; but it seemed heaven had further distress in store for us; my constitution being weakened, and broken by my sickness and confinement in the prison-ship, a little work and cold restored my complaints. I was confined to my room; and not being able to earn any money, my wife too being obliged to attend me, could earn but little; this was all spent for food and medicine, so our rent ran behind; and our landlord, afraid to trust us, seized all our goods and furniture, and sold them for what we owed him. Deprived thus of every thing, we knew not what to do. After proposing several plans, and rejecting them, we at last resolved on going to the back country; we accordingly collected what little we had remaining, consisting of a few clothes—a little bedding—and a small sum of money that we received from some charitable folks. And so, Sir, we set out very early in the spring, to settle in a remote, unknown country. It was cold—very cold and raw, when we started—but we were forced to leave town. Our poor little boy we were obliged to carry great part of the way; but, often

often fatigued with the load, we were compelled to set him down, and make him walk. In short, Sir, we reached our journey's end, after about two week's travelling. We got into a little hut, which we were to have rent-free, for clearing such a proportion of ground. I soon set about my work—and have been since still rendering my situation more comfortable as I could. At present we are much better than we were at first. We have got in our crop of Indian corn, which, when parched, serves us for bread. I catch fish sometimes in summer, from a stream near us, and sometimes kill a buck or bear, which furnishes us with fresh meat occasionally. To be sure, by the blessing of God, we are not stinted in fire-wood, as we once were, while in the city; but we have neither pot nor kettle to boil our meat in, nor a spoon to sup any thing with; yet, although we are so poor, we sit around our fire in the winter, on stools we have made, and endeavour to make ourselves as happy as we can. To pass away time, I tell my wife over and over again all the dreadful sights I have seen, while in the army, of the battles in which I fought, and the wonderful dangers I escaped: My boy climbs on my knee, gazes in my face, and says, "I will be a soldier too, and do as daddy has done."

"As I had nothing just now to do at home, I thought I would come down, and try if I could not get a little pay of congress, which is due me. My wife and child I left with a neighbour, about ten miles from home, where I am sure they will have enough to eat and drink, and good clean straw to lie on, till I return."

His story here ended. I left him

a moment to inquire into his business: My father had not been able to procure him any compensation for his military services. I directed the servants to give him some refreshment, for the present, and to supply him with food enough to last him a day or two; my charity and blessing were added. On this we parted; he to pursue his journey, and I, the train of reflections his misfortunes had suggested to my mind.

And is there a heart over which "sweet sensibility" presides, that could withhold commiseration from such a son of misery as this, that could forbear feeling exquisitely for a destitute family, whom the chastening hand of fate had thrust into the deepest pit of poverty and woe?

Let the silken sons of pride, while relaxing in ease, or rioting in luxuries, turn their eyes to such a spectacle, and learn to pity and relieve the wants of suffering indigence. Let such as, surrounded by every convenience that human life admits, are arraigning heaven for withholding some imaginary gratification, cast but a glance on worthy fellow creatures, brethren of the same common family with themselves, afflicted with real calamities till ready to sink into despair, and then consider how irrational it is in them to murmur at their lot. Merciful God! how mysterious often are thy ways! the impious worldling is not unfrequently glutted with wealth—till his satiated appetite loaths the "manna of heaven"—while the worthiest of our species are not so well accommodated as the foxes, or the the birds "of the air," who have "holes" for security, and "nests" for repose—while the rational creatures are abandoned—  
and

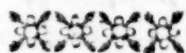


and in want, and sometimes have scarce "where to lay their heads."

Pity and solace them—Oh thou compassionate friend of mankind! scatter through their minds the rays of peace and joy: and in proportion as thou withholdest the smiles of fortune, give them the sweeter smiles of thy forgiveness and thy favour. Let them recollect, that the comforts of life lie within a very narrow compass—but that the demands of vanity and ambition are without bounds.

"Man wants but little here below—  
"Nor wants that little long."

To propound this aphorism is easy—but to realize it, extremely difficult. Happy then, singularly happy are they, who, pressing it closely to their hearts, can render it influential on life—who can enjoy with gratitude the common favours of heaven, and not repine and grow unhappy, because the demands of capricious fancy or unbridled passion are denied.



*A Comparison of the Conduct of the Ancient JEWS, and of the ANTI-FEDERALISTS in the United States of America.*

[By Dr. FRANKLIN.]

A ZEALOUS advocate for the proposed Federal Constitution, in a certain public assembly, said, that "the repugnance of a great part of mankind to good government was such, that he believed, that if an angel from heaven was to bring down a constitution formed there for our use, it would nevertheless meet with violent opposition."—He was reproved for the supposed extravagance of the sentiment; and he did not justify it.—Probably it might not have

immediately occurred to him that the experiment had been tried, and that the event was recorded in the most faithful of all histories, the Holy Bible; otherwise he might, as it seems to me, have supported his opinion by that unexceptionable authority.

The Supreme Being had been pleased to nourish up a single family, by continued acts of his attentive providence, 'till it became a great people: And having rescued them from bondage by many miracles performed by his servant Moses, he personally delivered to that chosen servant, in presence of the whole nation, a constitution and code of laws for their observance; accompanied and sanctioned with promises of great rewards, and threats of severe punishments, as the consequence of their obedience or disobedience.

This constitution, though the Deity himself was to be at its head (and it is therefore called by political writers a Theocracy) could not be carried into execution but by the means of his ministers; Aaron and his sons were therefore commissioned to be, with Moses, the first established ministry of the new government.

One would have thought, that the appointment of men who had distinguished themselves in procuring the liberty of their nation, and had hazarded their lives in openly opposing the will of a powerful monarch who would have retained that nation in slavery, might have been an appointment acceptable to a grateful people; and that a constitution, framed for them by the Deity himself, might on that account have been secure of an universal welcome reception. Yet there were, in every one of the thirteen tribes, some discontented,

tented, restless spirits, who were continually exciting them to reject the proposed new government, and this from various motives.

Many still retained an affection for Egypt, the land of their nativity, and these, whenever they felt any inconvenience or hardship, though the natural and unavoidable effect of their change of situation, exclaimed against their leaders as the authors of their trouble ; and were not only for returning into Egypt, but for stoning their deliverers\*. Those inclined to idolatry were displeased that their golden calf was destroyed. Many of the chiefs thought the new constitution might be injurious to their particular interests, that the profitable places would be *engrossed by the families and friends of Moses and Aaron*, and others equally well-born excluded†. In Josephus, and the Talmud, we learn some particulars, not so fully narrated in the scripture. We are there told, “ that Corah was ambitious of the priesthood ; and offended that it was conferred on Aaron ; and this, as he said, by the authority of Moses only, *without the consent of the people*. He accused Moses of having, by various artifices, fraudulently obtained the government, and deprived the people of their liberties ; and of conspiring with Aaron to perpetuate the tyranny in their family. Thus, though Corah’s real motive was the supplanting of Aaron, he persuaded

the people that he meant only the public good ; and they, moved by his insinuations, began to cry out, ‘ Let us maintain the common liberty of our *respective tribes* ; we have freed ourselves from the slavery imposed upon us by the Egyptians, and shall we suffer ourselves to be made slaves by Moses ? If we must have a master, it were better to return to Pharaoh, who at least fed us with bread and onions, than to serve this new tyrant, who by his operations has brought us into danger of famine.’ Then they called in question the reality of his conference with God, and objected to the privacy of the meetings, and the preventing any of the people from being present at the colloquies, or even approaching the place, as grounds of great suspicion. They accused Moses also of *peculation*, as embezzling part of the golden spoons and the silver chargers, the princes had offered at the dedication of the altar‡, and the offerings of gold by the common people§, as well as most of the poll-tax|| ; and Aaron they accused of pocketing much of the gold of which he pretended to have made a molten calf. Besides peculation, they charged Moses with *ambition* ; to gratify which passion, he had, they said, deceived the people, by promising to bring them to a land flowing with milk and honey ; instead of doing which, he had brought them *from* such a land ; and that

\* Numbers, chap. xiv.

† Numbers, chap. xvi. ver. 3. “ And they gathered themselves together against Moses and against Aaron, and said unto them, ye take too much upon you, seeing all the congregations are holy, every one of them,—wherefore then lift ye up yourselves above the congregation.”

‡ Numbers, chap. vii.

§ Exodus, chap. xxxv. ver. 22.

|| Numbers, chap. iii. and Exodus, chap. xxx.



he thought light of all this mischief, provided he could make himself an *absolute prince*\*. That, to support the new dignity with splendour in his family, the partial poll tax already levied and given to Aaron † was to be followed by a general one ‡, which would probably be augmented from time to time, if he were suffered to go on promulgating new laws, on pretence of new occasional revelations of the divine will, till their whole fortunes were devoured by that aristocracy."

Moses denied the charge of peculation; and his accusers were destitute of proofs to support it; though *facts*, if real, are in their nature capable of proof. "I have not," said he (with holy confidence in the presence of God), "I have not taken from this people the value of an ass, nor done them any other injury." But his enemies had made the charge, and with some success among the populace; for no kind of accusation is so readily made, or easily believed, by knaves, as the accusation of knavery.

In fine, no less than two hundred and fifty of the principal men "famous in the congregation, men of renown §," heading and exciting the mob, worked them up to such a pitch of phrenzy, that they called out, stone 'em, stone 'em, and thereby secure our liberties; and let us choose other captains that may lead us back into Egypt, in case we do not succeed in reducing the Canaanites.

On the whole, it appears that the Israelites were a people jealous of their newly acquired liberty, which jealousy was in itself no fault; but that, when they suffered it to be worked upon by artful men, pretending public good, with nothing really in view but private interest, they were led to oppose the establishment of the new constitution, whereby they brought upon themselves much inconvenience and misfortune. It farther appears from the same inestimable history, that when, after many ages, the constitution had become old and much abused, and an amendment of it was proposed, the populace, as they had accused Moses of the ambition of making himself a prince, and cried out, stone him, stone him; so, excited by their high priests and scribes, they exclaimed against the Messiah, that he aimed at becoming king of the Jews, and cried, crucify him, crucify him. From all which we may gather, that popular opposition to a public measure, is no proof of its impropriety, even though the opposition be excited and headed by men of distinction.

To conclude, I beg I may not be understood to infer, that our general convention was divinely inspired when it formed the new federal constitution, merely because that constitution has been unreasonably and vehemently opposed: yet, I must own, I have so much faith in the general government of the world by Providence, that I can hardly conceive a transaction of such momentous importance to

\* Numbers, chap. xvi. ver. 13. "Is it a small thing that thou hast brought us up out of a land flowing with milk and honey, to kill us in this wilderness, except thou make thyself altogether a prince over us?"

† Numbers, chap. iii.

‡ Exodus, chap. xxx.

§ Numbers, chap. xvi.

the welfare of millions now existing, and to exist in the posterity of a great nation, should be suffered to pass without being in some degree influenced, guided, and governed by that omnipotent, omnipresent and beneficent Ruler, in whom all inferior spirits live, and move, and have their being.



*Letter from Mr. FYSCH PALMER,  
to Mr. J. JOYCE.*

*Sidney, N. S. Wales, Dec. 15, 1794.*

MY DEAR SIR,

I WROTE you an imperfect account of myself by the Resolution, Capt. Locke, about a month ago. I write now to shew you that I cannot forget you, but you must not expect a long letter. Mr. Muir, at whose house I write, (our three houses are contiguous) and honest Mr. Skirving, are both well, and, I think, as easy and cheerful as myself. The reports you have had of this country are mostly false. The soil is capital, the climate delicious. I will take upon me to say, that it soon will be the region of plenty, and wants only virtue and liberty to be another America. Nature has possibly done more for this than the last: I never saw a place where a man could so soon make a fortune, and that by the fairest means—agriculture. The officers have already done it, and this (I can scarcely expect to be believed) in eighteen months, yet it is absolutely fact; till the

period of ———'s government, all private industry was repressed; every one was obliged to labour for what he hated. Gov. Grose totally reversed the whole system:—He gave land, not only to officers and freemen, but to convicts; he gave all convicts half of every five days, and the whole of Saturday and Sunday. By a little longer continuance of good sense, transportation here will become a blessing. I heartily wish that all the paupers of Great-Britain could make interest to be sent here.

To a philosophic mind, it is a wonder and delight; to him it is a new creation; the beasts, the fish, the birds, the reptiles, the plants, the trees, the flowers—are all new—so beautiful and grotesque, that no naturalist would believe the most faithful drawing, and it requires uncommon skill to class them.—This comes by a most valued friend. It is to him that I am indebted, possibly more than to my innocence, for my present comforts, and that my situation is not most wretched. He has given me a house and four acres of land.—I cannot read this from an inflammation of my eyes; I do not believe that you can. God bless you, dear Sir. While I have life, I trust you will have the love and gratitude of

Your sincere friend,  
T. F. PALMER.

P. S. Send me, if you please, some of the early York cabbage, onions, and the everlasting pea.



## NATURAL HISTORY.

*Charleston, (S. C.) August 10.*  
LAST week was exhibited to the stockholders of the Santee ca-

nal company, at the house of the president, a number of bones of an unusual large size, which were dug



dug out of Biggin Swamp, in lat. 33. deg. N. about two miles above the bridge, and forwarded by Col. Senf, chief engineer to the canal.

They lay between eight and nine feet under ground, within the limits of a space not exceeding ten steps. Ages must have passed away since this monster died. No certain opinion of its size and nature, therefore, can be formed from the appearance of the bones, most of which are so much decayed as to leave only uncouth remnants; sufficient, however, to convince the spectator, that they must have belonged to an animal far surpassing in size, any known at present to exist on this continent.

There are four large grinders, two of them resembling, in every respect, those found in many parts of the western country, and which have been generally said to belong to the mammoth; bearing all the characteristic marks of an animal that was carnivorous, viz. double rows of high and conic processes, as if intended to masticate, not to grind its food. The two other are of a very different nature.—They bear no resemblance to any heretofore discovered in America. They are larger than the two former, and have evidently belonged to a graminivorous animal, being flat and ribbed transversely on their surface—resembling, according to the accounts of naturalists, the grinders of an elephant.

There was also discovered, at the same time and place, a large tusk, three or four feet in length, which Col. Senf says, when first uncovered, resembled in every respect that of an elephant. It crumbled to pieces immediately upon being exposed to the air, so that a particular account of it cannot be had. The remains of it have eve-

ry appearance of the decayed tusk of an elephant. Should it prove true, that these grinders belong to the elephant, it will be the only instance where a vestige of that animal has been discovered in America.

From the distinctly marked difference in the grinders, there can be no doubt entertained of their having belonged to two animals opposite in their natures, one being carnivorous, the other graminivorous. This opinion is founded upon the uniformity of a general law of nature in animal life, that these two classes of animals are never blended. This being the case, it is just to suppose them to have belonged to the mammoth and the elephant.

Mr. Jefferson says, there has been no instance where the remains of the mammoth have been discovered to the southward of the salt licks of Holstein, and founds in a great measure his reasonings, concerning the nature of that animal, upon that fact. Here they are found three degrees to the southward of that place. None have been ever discovered so near the sea coast before, the distance not exceeding fifty miles in this instance; in all the others it has been several hundreds. Naturalists have all agreed, that the elephant never existed on this continent, or that proofs were wanting of its having been an inhabitant of America.—The discovery of these teeth places this fact in a very different light. It may be said, that as they were found together, they probably belonged to the same animal. It is more within the reach of probability, that accident, or their hostilities to each other, should have destroyed them both at the same time and in the same place, than that

that one of the established laws of animal life should be violated — The circumstance of their having been found so far beneath the surface of the earth, adds probability to the opinion, that the swamps of Carolina are becoming higher by accessions of earth, and that in time they will become high land.

The other bones were so much mutilated and decayed, as to prevent any accurate opinion being formed from their appearances. — They were mostly huge remnants, without having retained the shape of any particular bone. Those in the best state of preservation, and about which any probable conjectures could be formed, are the following : —

1. The neck and thick part of the scapula, or shoulder blade. — The socket of this bone, in which the fore leg must have played, (which in this, as in all other animals, is of the shape of the longitudinal section of an egg) is from measurement, twelve inches in length, and more than six in width, and all its other parts in proportion.

2. A piece of a thigh bone, which is petrified. Its dimensions are equal to what an animal possessing the above enormous shoulder blade should have had.

3. A rib, which, although it does not appear to have been one of the largest belonging to the animal, is nearly six feet in length.

4. One of the curvical vertebræ, or part of the back bone which belongs to the neck. This is nearly perfect, and bears a proportion to the other bones. Also one of the dorsal vertebræ, of which only the body is preserved, the processes being decayed.

5. A number of front teeth, resembling those of a horse, in some

measure, though much larger, yet not bearing a relative proportion to the other teeth that were found.

6. Several portions of ribs and other bones, in a state of petrification. Among them is a proportion of a human humerus, or bone of the arm, in a complete state of petrefaction.

*Wilmington, (N. C.) Aug. 27.*

THE teeth and bones found a short time since, on Maj. Walker's plantations near this city, appear to be those of a carnivorous animal, like those lately found in South Carolina, as described above — Besides the teeth, there was also found a tusk, three or four feet long, and at the root as thick as an ordinary man's thigh, from whence it gradually tapered to a point : this was much petrified, but appears to be of the nature of ivory. The ignorance of the negroes, who made the discovery, led them to throw many of the bones into the river, one of which they describe as resembling, in size and shape, a flour barrel — this, on being exposed to the air, crumbled to pieces. — The distance of the place where these teeth and bones were found, is only seven miles from the Atlantic ocean. — Maj. Walker, we understand, intends to deposit them in Peale's museum, Philadelphia.

*Curiosity at ADAMS, Massachusetts.*

IN the north part of the township of Adams, in Berkshire county, not half a mile from Stamford, in Vermont, is a natural curiosity which merits a description. A pretty mill stream, called Hudson's Brook, which rises in Vermont, and falls into the north branch of Hoosuck River, has, for 30 or 40 rods, formed a very deep channel through



through a quarry of white marble. The hill, gradually descending towards the south, terminates in a steep precipice, down which, probably, the water once tumbled. But finding in some places, natural chasms in the rocks, and in others wearing them away, as is evident from their appearance, it has formed a channel which, in some places, is more than 60 feet deep. Over this channel, where deepest, some of the rocks remain, and form a natural bridge. From the top of this bridge to the water it is 62 feet; its length is about 12 or 15, and its breadth about 10. Partly under this bridge, and about 10 or 12 feet below it, is another, which is wider but not so long; for at the east end they form one body of rock, 12 or 14 feet thick, and under this the water flows. It is evident, from the appearance of the rocks, that the water, in some

places, formerly flowed 40 or 50 feet above its present bed. Many cavities, of different figures and dimensions, but generally circular, are worn out in the rocks. One of these, in the solid rock, is about 4 feet in diameter, and 4 or 5 feet deep; the rock is on one side worn through at the bottom. A little above the bridge, on the west side of the chasm, is a cave or little room, which has a convenient entrance at the north, and a passage out at the east. From the west side of this cave, a chasm extends into the hill; but soon becomes too narrow to pass. The rocks here, which are mostly white, though in some places clouded or streaked with other colours, appear to be of that species of coarse white marble, which is common at Lanesborough, and in other towns in Berkshire county.



## MORAL DISSERTATIONS.

[Continued from p. 459.]

### Nº IV. MORAL OBSERVATIONS.

[By Dr. BEATTIE.]

The following interesting anecdote is related by Dr. Beattie, speaking of his Son:—He says,

**H**E had reached his fifth or sixth year, knew the alphabet, and could read a little; but had received no particular information with respect to the Author of his being; because I thought he could not yet understand such information, and because I had learned from my own experience, that to be made to repeat words not understood, is extremely detrimental to the faculties of a young mind. In a corner of a little gar-

den, without informing any person of the circumstance, I wrote in mould, with my finger, the three initial letters of his name; and sowing the garden cresses in the furrows, covered up the seed, and smoothed the ground.

Ten days after, he came running to me, with astonishment in his countenance, told me that his name was growing in the garden. I laughed at the report, and seemed inclined to disregard it; but he insisted on my going to see what had happened. Yes, said I, carelessly, on coming to the place,

I see it is, but there is nothing in this worth notice; it is mere chance; and I went away. He followed me, and taking hold of my coat, said, with some earnestness, it could not be mere chance, for that something must have contrived it so as to produce it.

I pretend not to give his words nor my own, for I have forgotten both; but I give the substance of what passed between us, in such language as we both understood. So you think, I said, that what appears so regular as the letters of your name, cannot be by chance? Yes, said he with firmness, I think so.—Look at yourself, I replied, and consider your hands and fingers, your legs and feet, and other limbs; are they not regular in their appearance, and useful to you? He said they were. Came they then hither, said I, by chance? No, he answered, that cannot be; something must have made me. And what is that something? I asked. He said he did not know. (I took particular notice that he did not say, as Rousseau fancies a child in such circumstances would say, that his parents made him.) I had now gained the point I aimed at, and saw that his reason taught him (though he could not so express it) that what begins to be must have a cause: and that what is formed with regularity, must have an intelligent cause. I therefore told him the name of the GREAT BEING who made him and all the world; concerning whose adorable nature I gave him such information, as I thought he could in some measure comprehend. The lesson affected him greatly, and he never forgot either that or the circumstance that introduced it.

Nº V. *The connection between Politics and Divinity.—An extract from the Rev. Mr. BURTON'S Election Sermon, at Windsor, Oct. 8, 1795.*

WITH what branches of knowledge ought the mind to be more especially acquainted? Man, in one age, cannot learn every thing. For this reason, we ought to acquaint ourselves, more especially, with those branches of science which have the greatest tendency to rectify the taste, to promote the good of society, and our own eternal felicity. But, of all the sciences, *politics* and *divinity* will have the greatest influence in answering these important purposes. The great design of politics, (by which I mean the whole system of civil jurisprudence) is to concert and pursue those measures which will advance the highest good of society. The whole system of divinity has the same object in view, and, further, aims at the future blessedness of mankind.—It is true, some suppose that these sciences have no relation or connection with each other. Such a supposition is attended with many ruinous effects. The fact is, they are branches of moral philosophy; founded on the same general principles; aim at the same object, and differ, only, in certain circumstances.—This will be evident from the following illustrations.

All intelligent beings form one great community, or kingdom, of which God is the supreme head. The greatest happiness of his kingdom, is the ultimate object which all his subjects ought to be pleased with, and invariably seek. Here is the origin of all moral obligation; for it is the highest good which



which binds and obligates moral agents. All the states, kingdoms, and empires of this world, may be viewed as so many colonies, into which this universal kingdom of Jehovah is divided. Let us view these colonies as so many distinct political persons; then we can as easily see the general principles which ought to govern them, as we can see the general principles by which individual persons ought to be governed; for they stand in the same relation individual persons do to each other, and the universe. Now, it is self-evident, that individual persons ought to seek each others happiness, to the extent of their abilities, and the highest good of those bodies, of whatever denomination, to which they belong. To do this is right, and to do otherwise is wrong. Here, then, are two general principles, or laws, which necessarily involve each other; one of which binds us to seek the highest good of all individuals, and the other the good of all collective bodies. Also, when any person acts the part of an enemy to another, or to any collective body, and it becomes necessary to the good of the whole, that his good should be relinquished, and he be made the subject of punishment:—the principle just stated, which requires us to seek the highest good, obligates us to relinquish his good, and inflict punishment upon him.

These and the like are general principles, or the laws of nature, which all beings are severally bound to observe; upon which the law of God, civil laws, and the laws of nations are founded. The great design of these laws, with the rewards annexed to them, is, to enforce obedience to the law of nature: For it is by observing the

laws of nature, that the good of individuals, and the general good, are secured and promoted. Every act, which is injurious on the whole to happiness in general, is a breach of the law of nature; and every act which aims at happiness in general, is an act of obedience to it. Hence, these general principles are very extensive: For they prohibit or require all those acts of every kind, which ought to be prohibited or required by any of the laws either of God or of men. On these principles, the whole systems of politics and of divinity are founded. Their object is, likewise, the same: For they, unitedly, aim at general happiness. Hence, those greatly err, who view politics and divinity as wholly disconnected. Hence, these sciences not only contain the principles, but also all the duties which are necessary to our personal good, to the good of civil society, and to the highest good of the moral system. Therefore, of all branches of knowledge, none are of equal importance to be taught and well understood by the human race. These present to view an unbounded field for mental improvement. Here is room for the mind to expand, and enlarge her acquaintance with the principles and duties which are the most conducive to the happiness of the world. Here is room for the everlasting improvement and gratification of a good relish of heart. Here is presented to our view, the strongest motives to persuade us to make every possible exertion necessary to the good of society, the glory of God, and increasing good of his kingdom. Hence, it appears, that God has displayed his wisdom and benevolence, in appointing an order of men, to teach us publicly.

and

and weekly, those principles and duties which are adapted to improve the mind, better the heart, regulate the conduct, and diffuse light and happiness through every order of men. And, as politics and divinity are built on the same original principles, include the same duties, and aim at the same object, in teaching one, the other is taught, in a greater or less degree. This mode of weekly education, instituted by God, is the best adapted to improve the minds and hearts of men, of any now in practice; and has more influence in regulating their lives and promoting the good of society, than any other measures which have been adopted by the wisest politicians of the earth. And the design of this benevolent institution is more perfectly answered, in proportion as the ministry is filled with men of abilities, piety, and learning. Those, therefore, who neglect this institution, would do well to enquire, whether they act a friendly part towards the improvement of the mind, the good of society, or themselves, or show any suitable reverence to the Almighty? And those, who deny the divinity of the scriptures, would do well to enquire soberly, whether they are not sapping the foundation of politics and society, and acting inconsistent with their political creed?



#### A N E C D O T E S

*Of Hessian discipline, extracted from the Second Part of the Political Progress of Britain, just published.*

**I**N this service, it is a rule, that no soldier can be put to death by order of a court martial, till the sentence has been confirmed by the landgrave. Hence, a prisoner

might have been confined for eighteen months, before his sentence could be ratified, and the confirmation returned. The Hessian officers took a shorter way. You have heard of a north-west American snow storm; but unless you have felt it, you cannot possibly conceive its severity. With every precaution of cloathing, its effects on the human body are often terrible; and the loss of a nose, an ear, or a chin, is but one of its slightest consequences.

A Hessian soldier had deserted, and his officers were determined to dispatch him as soon as possible. He was tied up to be flogged in a north-west snow storm. Every drop of blood froze on the cat's-tail. I was within an hundred yards of the halberts when he expired.

One evening, when riding into Halifax, in Nova Scotia, about eleven o'clock, I was stoppt and insulted by the corporal of a Hessian picket guard. I complained next morning to his colonel, who, with all the brutal insolence of a despot, ordered the man to stand with his left arm stretched above his head. Two serjeants were called, and their orders were to thrash at him with their sticks till I should bid them stop. In ten minutes I suppose they must have pounded him into a mummy. I need hardly tell you that I immediately put an end to such a barbarous superfluity of vengeance.

Among the Hessians, theft was universal. One of them, an old man, stole a great coat of mine; it was found, but he had cut off and sold the buttons. I interposed with his commander, but in vain. He was condemned to run the gauntlet twelve times through the regiment, which consisted of a thousand



thousand men. They were drawn up in two lines. Every man was supplied with a switch; an officer, armed with a cudgel, walked up behind each of the ranks, as the prisoner walked, and woe be to the man who neglected to give him a severe stroke! To make him march deliberate and erect, a halbert was held pointed at his breast, and another at his back, so that he could go but at a certain pace. In a few minutes, his back, his breast, and

even his face, were in a gore of blood. So much for the buttons of a great coat \*! His infernal majesty has not served half his apprenticeship, unless he has been a jumper in the West-Indies, the captain of a slave-ship, or the colonel of a Hessian regiment.

\* *It is common to put a bullet into the mouth of the sufferer, that he may chew it during the extreme pain.*



### COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL HISTORICAL PAPERS.

[Continued from p. 463.]

N<sup>o</sup> XXV. *A Report of Col. ETHAN ALLEN, to his Excellency the Governor, the Honourable the Council, and to the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of Vermont, in general assembly met.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE subscriber hereto begs leave to make the following report, viz.

By the desire of his excellency, and at the request of several of the members of the honourable the council to me made in September last, I have taken a journey to Philadelphia, in order to gain knowledge how the political situation of the state of Vermont stood in the view of Congress, which I here exhibit.

On the sixteenth day of September last, I am informed by members of Congress, that the delegates from the state of New-Hampshire exhibited to Congress a remonstrance (which they had previously received from the council and assembly of said state) against the proceedings of the state of Vermont, with respect to their taking into union a number of towns on the east side of Connecticut-River, and, in their inviting other towns

to revolt from New-Hampshire, a copy of which I herewith exhibit; a matter which (they alledge) was incompatible with the right of New-Hampshire, and an infringement on the confederacy of the United States of America, and therefore desired the Congress to take the matter under consideration, and grant some order thereon to prevent the effusion of blood, and the confusion and disorders which would otherwise inevitably ensue.

The delegates from New-York at the same time exhibited to Congress sundry papers, containing allegations against the state of Vermont, which after some alterations were admitted; and it was agreed, that the same, together with the remonstrance from the state of New-Hampshire, should be taken under consideration on the afternoon of the 18th, by a committee of the whole house, at which time it was moved to be

brought forward ; but urgent business occasioned its being deferred to the 19th, at which time I arrived at Philadelphia, and being immediately informed of the business by some of the members of Congress, I used my influence against the matter, its being hastily determined ex-parte, and particularly objected to the complaints from the state of New-Hampshire, and New-York, their being both considered at the same time, alledging that they were of a very different nature. And in consequence of this, together with my earnest request and application, I obtained assurance that the matter should not be brought to a decision, before I could have an opportunity to lay the matter before this people ; as I had previously let the members of Congress know, that the assembly of this state was to sit at this time ; and I engaged to transmit the proceedings of this assembly to Congress, as soon as they transpired, at their request.

The allegations thrown in by New-York received a most severe shock, on the perusal of my late pamphlet, in answer to his Excellency Governor Clinton's proclamation, dated in February last, containing certain overtures to the inhabitants of this state ; as well as from my large treatise on the nature and merit of the New-York claim, and their treatment to the inhabitants of this, now state of Vermont. In fine, the New York complaints will never prove of sufficient force in Congress, to prevent the establishment of this state. But from what I have heard and seen of the disapprobation of Congress at the union with sundry towns east of Connecticut River, I am sufficiently authorized

to offer it as my opinion, that, except this state recede from such union immediately, the whole power of the confederacy of the United States of America will join to annihilate the state of Vermont, and to vindicate the right of New-Hampshire, and to maintain inviolate the articles of confederation, which guarantee to each state their privileges and immunities.

Thus, Gentlemen, I have given you a short representation of the political situation of this state, as it now stands, in the general Congress of the United States of America, upon which I stake my honour.

Given under my hand, at Windsor, this 10th day of October, A.D. 1778.

ETHAN ALLEN.

The colonel, in addition to his written report, publicly declared before a committee of both houses, when the matters were under consideration, that the President of Congress, in private conversation with him when at Philadelphia, told him, that in case the union with those towns on the east side of the river was dissolved, he had no objection to the grants on the west side being a state. And the following question being put to him, in the same public manner, by one of the members of the assembly, viz. " Did not the New-Hampshire delegates at Congress, when you was at Philadelphia, agree with you, that in case you would get the union with the towns on the east side of the river dissolved, they would assist you in disputing New-York ? " To which he answered, "*Yes they did, upon honour.*"



N° XXVI. *An account of the union of sixteen towns on the east side of Connecticut River, with the state of Vermont*—By IRA ALLEN, Esq.

To the Honourable Council and General Assembly of the State of New-Hampshire, now sitting at Exeter, in said State.

GENTLEMEN,

**P**URSUANT to my appointment (by the General Assembly of the state of Vermont) to wait on the Hon. Meshech Weare, Esq. president of the council of the state of New-Hampshire, with a letter from his Excellency Thomas Chittenden, Esq. and as in the said letter, reference was had to me for further particulars, relative to the union of sixteen towns on the east side of Connecticut River with the state of Vermont, and as it has been the desire of the Hon. the General Assembly; that I would give them a short state of facts relative to the said union, &c.

I therefore beg leave to state the following, as a short and concise state of the matter, viz.

The first movement to form the state of Vermont, was from the west side of the Green-Mountain; in consequence of which, several committees were sent to the then counties of Cumberland and Gloucester, to see if the people there would unite with the people on the west side of the Mountain to make one body politic.

About two years ago, Col. John Wheelock being apprised of that movement, went to the town of Norwich, where one of the said committees were, and proposed to them, for a number of towns on the east side of the river, to unite with those towns on the west side of said river; but was answered by

said committee, that they were not acquainted with the situation of New-Hampshire, therefore they should do nothing about it.

Last March, after the governor and council were declared chosen, and the assembly formed, agreeable to the constitution of said state, there came in a committee from the east side of the river, said to be chosen by a convention of committees, whereof Mr. Easterbrooks was chairman, and moved, in behalf of the New-Hampshire grants east of said river, (as they were pleased to style it) for a union with the state of Vermont; in consequence of which, a committee was chosen from both houses to confer with said committee, and make report of their opinion thereon to the house: The committee, after all the debates thereon, reported to the house as their opinion, not to connect with said committee in any way or manner whatsoever. The house, after mature deliberation, voted to accept of said report; which gave such dissatisfaction to several of the members of the council and assembly, that lived near Connecticut River, that they declared, if them people (meaning those on the east side of the river) were to be entirely excluded from connecting with said state, they would withdraw from the then state of Vermont, and connect with them people, and form a new state: Then, after long and tedious debates, the whole was referred to the people at large, and to be brought before the assembly again at their next session in June.—Col. Paine, and others of that committee, then publicly declared, that they had conversed with a number of the leading members of the assembly of New-Hampshire, from the eastern part of the state, who had

had no objection to their joining with the state of Vermont; but some members in the western part of said state was opposed to it: But gave it as their opinion, that New-Hampshire, as a state, would make no difficulty about it. This last idea was carried to the people; and, under this mistake of the matter, a majority of the towns in the state voted for the union, which the general assembly could do no otherwise than confirm, they being previously instructed to do so by their constituents. The assembly then proceeded to business, amongst which there was an order given out for each town in the state that saw fit to choose a justice of the peace; and several temporary acts were made, all to stand until the rising of the next assembly.

Some time in the month of August, Gov. Chittenden received a letter from the Hon. Meshech Weare, Esq. president of the council of New-Hampshire, shewing the disapprobation of said state to the union.

Some time in September, Col. Ethan Allen was appointed to wait on Congress, to see how the political state of the state of Vermont was viewed by Congress; who, after the assembly was formed in October last, reported to the house, that the members of Congress were unanimously opposed to the union of the sixteen towns, otherwise they had none of them any objection to the state of Vermont's being a state, (the New-York members only excepted.) At the session in October last, several members from the east side of the river, took their seats in consequence of the union before mentioned: Then the assembly proceeded to business; but there appeared such divisions and debates relative to the union, that for about thirteen days there

was very little business done; at which time three votes were passed, which gave rise to a dissent being brought into the house the next day, signed by twenty seven members of the council and assembly, (both the votes and dissent I have delivered to the Hon. Council.) The general assembly then proceeded to the business of the state, and revived some old acts, and made some new; amongst which, they ordered one commission to be made for the justices of each county; and all the names of the justices in the county of Cumberland, to be put in the commission for that county, and in like manner the county of Bennington.

I was credibly informed by several worthy members of the council and assembly, that the second vote, above referred to in its original, was passed as follows, viz. Whether the towns east of the river, included in the union with this state, shall be annexed to the county of Cumberland;—passed in the negative.

By several flying reports I was informed, that after the above mentioned twenty seven members withdrew, they formed a convention, chose a chairman and clerk, and then proposed to give an invitation to all the towns on the grants to join them, and form a new state, by the name of New-Connecticut; they then adjourned their convention to some time the next week, to be held at Lebanon. There was about eleven towns on the west side of the river joined in this convention.

Thus, Gentlemen, I have given a short state of the matter; which I do certify, upon honour, is the truth, according to the best of my memory.

IRA ALLEN.

Exeter, Nov. 4th, 1778.



## POLITICAL PAPERS.

*The Treaty between the French Republic and the King of Spain.*

**T**HE French Republic and his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, equally animated with the desire of putting an end to the calamities of war; considering besides, that there exists between them real interests, which command them to enter into union and peace, have appointed for their respective ministers, to re-establish peace, the citizen Francois Barthelemy, on the part of the French Republic; and, on the part of his Catholic Majesty, Don Domingo d'Iriarte, minister plenipotentiary to the Republic of Poland. The said ambassadors, after having exchanged their powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article I. There shall be peace, amity, and good understanding between the French Republic and the Kingdom of Spain.

II. In consequence thereof, all hostilities shall cease between the two powers, as soon as the present treaty is ratified.

III. Neither of the two powers shall furnish against the other, any contingent in men, arms, horses, money, or ships; nor shall the two powers grant a passage through their territories, to any troops of a nation at war with either of the contracting powers.

IV. The French Republic restores to his Catholic Majesty, all the conquests she has made in his dominions during the present war, in a fortnight from the date of the ratification of the present treaty.

V. The fortresses and strong places, taken by the French Republic, shall be restored, with the cannon and ammunition found in them at the period of their capture.

VI. There shall immediately be

appointed commissioners on each side, to fix, in an amicable manner, the respective limits of the two empires; the commissioners shall take for the basis of these limits, the tops of the mountains.

VII. In exchange for the possessions yielded by the fourth article, the King of Spain cedes to the French Republic, the Spanish part of St. Domingo, with all the cannon and ammunition contained in it.

VIII. Until a new treaty of commerce shall be concluded between the two powers, all the communications shall remain as they were before the war. The merchants of the two nations shall travel through the territories of the two powers, provided they conform to the laws, manners, and customs of the country.

IX. All the prisoners on either side shall be liberated, without distinction of rank or number. The Portuguese prisoners, in the service of his Catholic Majesty, shall also be given up.

X. The articles of this treaty extend to the Republic of the United Provinces, the ally of France.

XI. The French Republic accepts the mediation of the King of Spain in favour of the Kings of Portugal, of Naples, of Sardinia, and all the princes of Italy, for the re-establishment of peace.

XII. The French Republic, convinced of the interest which his Catholic Majesty has in the establishment of a general peace, will accept his good offices in favour of all the other belligerent powers who shall wish to treat with her.

Done at Basle, the 4th Thermidor,—July 22.

*Treaty*

*Treaty of Peace between the French Republic and the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel.*

ART. I. **T**HERE shall be peace, friendship, and good understanding, between the French Republic and the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel.

II. Consequently, all hostilities between the two contracting parties shall cease, from the time of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty; and neither shall, from the same epoch, furnish against the other, in any way whatever, either assistance or contingent in men, horses, provisions, money, ammunition, or otherwise.

III. The Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, shall, as long as the war between the Republic of France and England lasts, neither protract nor renew the two subsidiary treaties, which subsist between him and England.

This provision shall be in force from the day of the date of the present treaty.

IV. The Landgrave shall conform exactly, with regard to the passage of troops through his territories, to the provisions stipulated in the convention concluded at Basle, the last 23d of Floreal, 17th May, 1795, between the French Republic and the King of Prussia.

V. The French Republic shall retain possession of the fortress of Rheinfelds, the city of St. Goar, and that part of the county of Katzenellenbogen, which is situate on the left side of the Rhine. All definitive arrangement respecting those possessions, shall be postponed until the peace between the French Republic and such parts of Germany, as are yet at war with them.

VI. All communications and commercial relations, shall be re-

stored between France and the states of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, on the footing on which they stood before the present war.

VII. To the governments and individuals of the two nations, respectively, shall be granted restitution of the effects, revenues, or property, of whatever nature, detained, sequestered, or confiscated, on account of the war which has taken place between France and Hesse, as well as speedy justice with respect to any credits whatever, which they might have in the territories of the contracting parties.

VIII. All the prisoners, respectively, made since the beginning of the war, without regard to the difference in number or rank, shall be returned in the space of two months at the farthest, after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, without any impediment whatever, they paying, however, the debts they may have contracted during their captivity. The same shall take place with respect to the sick or wounded, immediately after their cure.

There shall immediately be named, on each side, commissioners, to see to the execution of this article, the provisions of which are not meant to extend to the Hessian troops in the service of England made prisoners during the war.

IX. This treaty shall have effect only after being ratified by the contracting parties, and the ratification shall be exchanged in this city of Basle, within a month, or sooner if possible, reckoning from this date.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned plenipotentiaries of the French Republic, and of his most serene highness the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, by virtue of our powers,



ers, have signed this treaty of peace, and have caused our respective seals to be affixed.

Done at Basle, the eleventh day of the month of Fructidor, of the

third year of the French Republic, (August 20, 1795)

(Signed)

FRANCIS BARTHELEMY,  
FREDERIC SIGISMUND, Baron  
of Waltz d'Eschon.



# TO THE EDITOR OF THE RURAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IT gives me abundant satisfaction, to behold the success of my trumpet, in disturbing the repose of one who appears to be settled down upon his Hopkin lees; if it should happily destroy his hydra, and restore him to sound reasoning, it will effect the desired issue.

But though he appears to have the sense of feeling in some degree restored, I perceive he has yet some dangerous symptoms remaining.

He is of opinion, that my trumpet has given an uncertain sound; yet, nevertheless, he comes forth prepared for the battle: And, while he gives it as a good maxim to treat such blasts with neglect and contempt, he has answered the fool according to his folly. This is a fearful indication; that some *ignis fatuus* has allured him from the old beaten path.

Nevertheless, as the trumpet has awoken his attention, it is hoped he will, in time, be brought out of his bewildered state. I had no intention of insinuating myself into his mind, by proclaiming my own goodness, but purely with a view to remove his prejudices; and I am sorry to see his mind barred up against conviction.—He seems to have a tender feeling for the characters of both his dead and living friends; indeed, so have I too, as

far as they are friends to that Monarch under whom I bear my commission: But, should the pope himself undertake to asperse the divine character, by calling him the author of evil, I would call him an illegitimate, or son of a w—re as you please, and not a son of the true church.

When the highest characters point their weapons of infidelity against the throne of purity, it becomes my bounden duty to “cry aloud, and not to spare,” &c.—And that those characters of which the Customer is so tender, have so done, is evident from the extract which he has drawn from the original, in the following words: “God, infinitely wise and good, has determined and decreed, that, sin should exist as necessary to the highest perfection, beauty, happiness, and glory of the system, which was to be formed by his hand.”

I am not solicitous of trying to prove that I have not written without information, lest I should fail in the attempt; and by that means contradict the evidence which the Customer has given in my favour.

But, perhaps, without much difficulty, it may be made to appear, that the above extract is not the only instance in which the doctor, and his disciples, holds up  
fin

sin as the much admired Narcissus of paradise, and favourite ingredient which adorns the divine system. But, the foregoing is sufficient to fill the reader of the present page with a blush. I shall only remark one familiar idea deducible from the plan, viz. That if sin was determined necessary to the highest perfection, beauty, and glory, of the system, the happiness of the compiler must greatly depend upon its success in the world; and that which most redounds to his honour, must merit his greatest rewards.

But, lest the complexion of this poisonous pill should turn the stomach of the credulous enthusiast, it is varnished over with the following golden truth, viz. Sin is nevertheless contrary to divine holiness. Is it so! then it is contrary to the divine will; for his will is as holy as his nature; and, to suppose that the Deity is capable of willing, and not willing at the same time, is a solecism in speech; and no man would swallow such an idea, but one credulous enough to believe, that his Holiness of Rome, and the Virgin Mary, are first cousins.

To say the least of such a compendium, it is truly Deistical; and in my view, it cannot be consistently maintained by any, but those who believe with Pope and Paine, "that whatever is, is right."

As to the Rev. Mr. Cazier, I knew no more of him than what the council have declared in their minutes, which amounts to no more than to inform the church, that Mr. Cazier was a true blooded brother: And if they would be considered of the frater-

nity, they must sit contented under his administrations, though their own consciences told them he was a preacher of false doctrine: And yet the Customer is loth to have it said, that they are a set of arbitrary, sophistical clergymen.—But what can with justice be said less, seeing that, in the first instance, they, together with the impeached pastor, construe the Scriptures as importing, that God is the author of evil, and that children are guilty of *actual* transgression before they are born into the world: and in the second, to urge it upon them to keep him as their pastor, or else they should be destitute for all the help they could get, unless they went beyond the limits of the association for one of different principles; for it must be presumed, that they would not pollute their hands, to countenance or ordain a man whom they did not view sound in the faith, as they are themselves.

But enough has been said upon the subject, on both sides, to give the candid public a fair chance to judge, whether their doctrines have, or have not, the complexion and tendency as represented by the Trumpeter. If it should issue in favour of the Customer, and his party, it will relieve many of their brethren, who are out of office, and add success to those who have preached most of their people away. But should it tend to reclaim the erroneous, and make them orthodox, I am fully persuaded, it would be for the advancement of the divine glory, and greatly for the consolation of

THE TRUMPETER.

FOR



*For the RURAL MAGAZINE.*

THE book of Revelation of God to man, is no way inconsistent with the religion of nature, as all religion must be adapted to our rational nature; as it is reason only that makes us proper subjects of moral government, of religion, and accountability, every pretended system of religion therefore, inconsistent with reason, is inconsistent with revelation, (as reason is the medium through which revelation is communicated,) and is inconsistent with moral government, and therefore not from God.

The subterfuges falsely palmed on the book of inspiration, by the error, enthusiasm, superstition, and bigotry of men, to shew its divine original, by endeavouring to transform it into a mystical system, (which cannot be revelation) and that it is only to be understood as found written on the priests Urim and Thummim; the absurdities and contradictions in which they have involved the radiancy of divine truth, and hath occasioned many to mistake its divine original, and hath led more people into scepticism, and deism, than all the atheistical and deistical writers were capable of.—Every lover of rational happiness, will endeavour to shun the dangerous paths of error and enthusiastic inconsistency.

*When weak and superstitious fools,  
Offscouring of the Prophets schools,  
Omniscient wisdom dare to scan,  
Shew forth his secret will to man;  
Treat of the mysteries of salvation,  
Eight tenths decree unto damnation,  
Reproach God's book of Revelation.*

B.

*Singular advantages of Ugliness.*  
[A Translation.]

IN the reign of Louis XIV. a courtier, distinguished by the solidity of his understanding, and still more by his sprightly sallies of wit, going to Versailles one winter's morning, in private, and wholly unattended, took his passage in a stage-coach.

He was very plainly dressed; a large cloak covered him from head to foot; and the dignity of his mien was concealed beneath his rugged disguise. Thus equipped, with his hat over his eyes, he sat silent for some time in a corner of the carriage, and paid not the smallest attention to his fellow-travellers. But at length, being stricken with the ugliness of the person who sat opposite to him, and feeling perhaps the sudden effects of sympathy, he could not forbear entering into conversation with him; and after having inquired his name, his place of abode, and the object of his journey, he found that he was a reputable country gentleman, who had come from Auvergne to attend the progress of a law-suit at Versailles. The defendants in this suit were the collectors of the land tax, who, by successive appeals, had found means of illegally detaining from him, the sum of twelve thousand five hundred pounds, notwithstanding repeated sentences in his favour, which he had obtained in different courts. The cause was now before the council; for which reason the gentleman was obliged to make frequent journeys to Versailles; and it is highly probable he would have danced attendance during the remainder of his life, without procuring a decision, had not the nobleman, who was talking

ing to him, taken him under his protection. Having listened with attention to a tedious recital of the various tricks and quibbles which had been exerted against him, 'The conduct of your adversaries,' said the nobleman, 'is base in the extreme; I see they rely solely on their own influence, and on your want of credit at court: but I'll take care of that. The king must be wholly unacquainted with the transaction, for he is too steady a friend to justice to countenance such proceedings. Call on me to-morrow morning, I'll present you to him as he goes to chapel, and you'll see that we'll bring your business to a speedy conclusion.'

The country gentleman, who perceived no signs of superior rank in the nobleman, began to take him for some body who had just escaped from a mad-house, or at least for some gascon who was willing to give himself airs of importance. To solve his doubts, however, he said — 'Pray, Sir, where can I call on you?' — 'At my own house,' replied the nobleman; 'I am the Duke of ———; you'll have no difficulty in finding me out.' When the honest gentleman found to whom he was talking, he immediately altered his tone, and began to make a thousand apologies for the freedom of his conversation. But the duke interrupted him; 'No ceremony,' said he; 'give yourself no concern as to what is past, only remember to keep your appointment with me to-morrow. I hate compliments; I feel myself inclined to serve you, and shall do it with pleasure.' As he said this, the carriage stopped, and the company parted.

The gentleman, delighted with this fortunate rencontre, was deter-

mined that no neglect on his part should prevent him from reaping that advantage which it appeared to promise him. He accordingly took his post in the duke's antichamber by break of day, that he might be ready to accompany his grace to court. The duke, highly pleased to see him, took him by the hand, and led him to the great gallery which the king passes in his way to the chapel: As soon as his majesty appeared, he presented him, saying, 'Sire, this is a man of condition and merit, to whom I am under particular obligations: he has been obliged to quit his family, and to waste his time and money in attending a law-suit, which the collectors of the land-tax have found means of perpetuating, notwithstanding the different sentences he has obtained to compel them to the restitution of twelve thousand five hundred pounds, illegally detained from him. Indeed, Sire, this worthy gentleman has been most shamefully oppressed; and your majesty's equity and glory are concerned in rendering him justice.' 'He shall have justice done him,' said the king, 'and that without delay.' In fact, his majesty made immediate inquiries into the case, and then sent orders to his council to give judgment in favour of the gentleman. The collectors were accordingly obliged to restore the money they had detained, and to pay all the costs and expences.

When this was done, and the duke went to return thanks to the king, his majesty asked him, what connection he had with the man whose interest he had so warmly espoused. 'Not any,' replied the duke; 'indeed, so far from it, that I never saw him in my life till the other day, when I met him in a stage-



stage-coach.' 'What!' replied the king, 'had you never seen him before? How then could you be under such particular obligation to him?' 'O, Sire!' exclaimed the duke, 'has not your majesty perceived that, but for him, I should be the ugliest man in your dominions? The exception he has enabled me to make is surely a great obligation!'

The king laughed heartily at the idea. The joke soon spread; and, after causing much mirth at court, it came at length to the ears of the gentleman who had given rise to it; but, like a man of sense, he bore it with good humour, and did not suffer it to interfere with his gratitude to his benefactor, who was now returned to Paris, where, in a few days after the receipt of his money, he went to pay his respects to him. When he arrived at the duke's door, the porter told him, that his grace was at dinner with several other noblemen, and could not be spoke with. The gentleman, however, insisted that his name should be announced, assuring the servant, that when the duke knew who it was, he would give immediate orders for his admittance; and this proved to be the case. The duke, pleased with the opportunity of shewing his friends, that there existed a man uglier than himself, desired him to be shewn into the room where they were at dinner. The gentleman being accordingly introduced, expatiated with great eloquence on the duke's generosity, and his own gratitude; and, at the end of every sentence, fixing his eyes stedfastly on the duke, said, 'My lord, God preserve your sight.'

When he had finished his harangue, he took his leave of the duke, who, while he stayed, shew-

ed him every possible mark of attention and friendship; and, after his departure, congratulated himself with having discovered a human face more ugly than his own. His guests joined in his congratulations; but, said they, 'What could the man mean, by praying to God, at the conclusion of every sentence, to preserve your sight?' The duke, not having paid attention to this circumstance, ordered the gentleman to be called back, that he might explain it.

When he returned, the duke begged to know what motive he could have in so often praying to Heaven to preserve his sight? 'Because,' replied the gentleman, 'it appears to me, my lord, that if your sight should fail you, your nose is but ill adapted to the support of spectacles.'

This answer, though somewhat bold, pleased the duke and his friends still better, who were not sorry to see him attacked with his own weapons. They all paid the highest compliments to the gentleman, and insisted that he should stay dinner; and as he was endued with a considerable portion of wit, he supported the spirit of the conversation till late in the evening, when the company parted, highly pleased with their new acquaintance. In short, he returned to his family loaded with wealth and honour; for which he was solely indebted to his extreme ugliness. Very different to the illustrious conqueror mentioned in history, who having been set to cleave wood by persons unacquainted with his rank, and being surprised by some of his friends in that degrading occupation, observed, that he was paying the forfeit of his ill looks. Thus it may be truly said, that every thing in this world has two faces.

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There was an officer at Paris not long since, who never entered an assembly-room, but some one or other who was playing deep, gave him a sum of money to leave the place; so that he had only to shew his face, in order to receive a pension—not *annual*, but *daily*.



#### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

*Coleman versus Count Marconnay.*

**T**HIS was an action brought by the plaintiff, an engraver, against a French count, for work and labour in engraving several plates and blocks, which were afterwards employed by the defendant in printing French assignats.

The action was tried in the Marshalsea court; and it appeared in the course of the trial, that the plaintiff, who did not understand a word of French, was employed by the defendant in engraving the plates, without communicating to him the nature of them, or the purpose for which they were intended: that immense quantities of assignats were printed from those plates; and exported to Italy to be introduced into France; that the persons employed in printing the assignats were all French counts, marquises, or other nobles, who carried on this fabrication to immense extent. Several of these were called as witnesses for the defendant, particularly a marquis, who was the brother of the defendant, and a knight of Malta, for the purpose of proving that the plaintiff was apprised of the nature of the transaction, and equally involved in it with the others, and consequently, that the whole being an illegal and immoral transaction, for the purpose of defrauding mankind, the plaintiff could not in law recover.

The judge (the recorder) in summing up the evidence, reprobated in the strongest terms, this scandalous traffic, as tending to defraud and ruin numbers of innocent individuals, who might become the dupes and victims of these forgeries; that if the jury believed the plaintiff knowingly lent his aid to this system of fraud, although carried into effect in another country, and that country in a state of war with this, he was inclined to think he would not be entitled to recover; but, as some doubt is entertained of the law under those circumstances, it being a new case, if they believed the witnesses for the defendant, he recommended to find a special verdict, which would leave the point open for argument and consideration, before it received the judgment of court; but if they believe the witnesses for the plaintiff, and that he was only the innocent instrument of the fraud of others, they ought to find a verdict for him.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for 32l. the amount of his demand.



#### LONGEVITY.

**D**IED, lately, at Schonenburg, in the canton of Lucerne, Maria Katharine Kries, aged 104 years and two months. She was remarkable for the cheerfulness of her disposition, had always laboured hard, and had several children. She used to let her blood twice a year; and at the last instance of this kind, it was observed, that the elasticity of her blood was equal to that of any young person. She walked three miles to church every Sunday, and took great delight in dancing till she was 95 years of age.—She died of a fever.

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THE HISTORY OF THE *AMERICAN REVOLUTION*.

[Continued from p. 489.]

THE notification of such a treaty as this could not but be looked upon as a declaration of war. On its being announced to the house, every one agreed in an address to his majesty, promising to stand by him to the utmost in the present emergency; but it was warmly contended by the members in opposition, that the present ministry ought to be removed on account of their numberless blunders and miscarriages in every instance. Many were of opinion, that the only way to extricate the nation from its trouble, was to acknowledge the independency of America at once; and thus we might still do with a good grace, what must inevitably be done at last, after expending much more blood and treasure than had yet been lavished in this unhappy contest. The ministerial party, however, entertained different ideas. Instigated by zeal for the national honour, it was determined at once to resent the arrogance of France, and prosecute hostilities against America with more vigour than ever, should the terms now offered them be rejected.

The Americans in the mean time assiduously employed their agents at the courts of Spain, Vienna, Prussia, and Tuscany, in order, if possible, to conclude alliances with them, or at least to procure an acknowledgment of their independency. As it had been reported that Britain intended to apply for assistance to Russia, the American commissioners were enjoined to use their utmost influence with the German princes to prevent such auxiliaries from marching through

their territories, and to endeavour to procure the recall of the German troops already sent to America. To France they offered a cession of such West-India islands as should be taken by the united strength of France and America; and should Britain, by their joint endeavours, be dispossessed of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, and Nova Scotia, these territories should be divided betwixt the two nations, and Great-Britain be totally excluded from the fishery. The proposals to the Spanish court were, that in case they should think proper to espouse their quarrel, the American states should assist in reducing Pensacola, under the dominion of Spain, provided their subjects were allowed the free navigation of the river Mississippi and the use of the harbour of Pensacola; and they further offered, that, if agreeable to Spain, they would declare war against Portugal, should that power expel the American ships from its ports.

In the mean time, the troops under Gen. Burgoyne were preparing to embark for Britain, according to the convention at Saratoga; but congress having received information, that many articles of ammunition and accoutrements had not been surrendered agreeably to the stipulated terms, and finding some cause to apprehend, that sinister designs were harboured on the part of Great-Britain, to convey these troops to join the army at Philadelphia, or New-York, positively refused to let them embark, until an explicit ratification of the convention should be properly notified by the British court.

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The season for action was now approaching; and congress was indefatigable in its preparations for a new campaign, which it was confidently said would be the last. Among other methods taken for this purpose, it was recommended to all the young gentlemen of the colonies, to form themselves into bodies of cavalry, to serve at their own expence during the war. Gen. Washington at the same time, to remove all incumbrances from his army, lightened the baggage as much as possible, by substituting sacks and portmanteaus in place of chests and boxes, and using pack-horses instead of waggons. On the other hand, the British army, expecting to be reinforced by 20,000 men, thought of nothing but concluding the war according to their wishes before the end of the campaign. It was with the utmost concern, as well as indignation, therefore, that they received the news of Lord North's conciliatory bill. It was universally looked upon as a national disgrace; and some even tore their cockades from their hats, and trampled them under their feet, as a token of their indignation. By the colonists it was received with indifference. The British commissioners endeavoured to make it as public as possible; and the congress, as formerly, ordered it to be printed in all the newspapers. On this occasion Gov. Tryon inclosed several copies of the bill to Gen. Washington in a letter, intreating that he would allow them to be circulated; to which the general returned for answer a copy of a newspaper, in which the bill was printed, with the resolutions of congress upon it. These were, That whoever presumed to make a separate agreement with Britain should be deem-

ed a public enemy; that the United States could not with any propriety keep correspondence with the commissioners until their independence was acknowledged, and the British fleets and armies removed from America. At the same time, the colonies were warned not to suffer themselves to be deceived into security by any offers that might be made; but to use their utmost endeavours to send their quotas with all diligence into the field. The individuals with whom the commissioners conversed on the subject of the conciliatory bill, generally returned for answer, that the day of reconciliation was past; and that the haughtiness of Britain had extinguished all filial regard in the breasts of Americans.

About this time also, Mr. Silas Deane arrived from France, with two copies of the treaty of commerce and alliance to be signed by congress. Advices of the most agreeable nature were also received from various parts, representing in the most favourable light the dispositions of the European powers; all of whom, it was said, wished to see the independence of America settled upon the most permanent basis. Considering the situation of matters with the colonists at this time, therefore, it was no wonder that the commissioners found themselves unable to accomplish the errand on which they came. Their proposals were utterly rejected, themselves treated as spies, and, after a vain attempt by Gov. Johnstone, one of the commissioners, to bribe several members of congress, all intercourse with them was interdicted.

But before any final answer could be obtained from congress, Sir Henry Clinton had taken the resolution of evacuating Philadelphia. Accordingly,



cordingly, on the 10th of June, after having made all necessary preparations, the army marched out of the city and crossed the Delaware before noon, with all its baggage and other incumbrances. Gen. Washington, apprised of this design, had dispatched expresses into the Jerseys, with orders to collect all the force that could be assembled, in order to obstruct the march of the enemy. After various movements on both sides, Sir Henry Clinton, with the royal army, arrived on the 27th of June at a place called Freehold; where, judging that the enemy would attack him, he encamped in a very strong situation. Here Gen. Washington determined to make an attack as soon as the army had again begun its march. The night was spent in making the necessary preparations, and Gen. Lee, with his division, was ordered to be ready by day break. But Sir Henry Clinton, justly apprehending that the chief object of the enemy was the baggage, committed it to the care of Gen. Knyphausen, whom he ordered to set out early in the morning, while he followed with the rest of the army. The attack was accordingly made; but the British general had taken such care to arrange his troops properly, and so effectually supported his forces when engaged with the Americans, that the latter not only made no impression, but were with difficulty preserved from a total defeat by the advance of Gen. Washington with the whole army. The British troops effected their retreat in the night, with the loss of 300 men, of whom many died through mere fatigue, without any wound. In this action Gen. Lee was charged by Gen. Washington with disobedience and misconduct, in retreat-

ing before the British army. He was tried by a court-martial, and sentenced to a temporary suspension from his command. After they had arrived at Sandy-Hook, a bridge of boats was, by Lord Howe's directions, thrown from thence over the channel, which separated the island from the main land, and the troops were conveyed aboard the fleet; after which they sailed to New-York.

After sending some light detachments to watch the enemy's motions, Gen. Washington marched towards the North-River, where a great force had been collected to join him, and where it was now expected that some very capital operations would take place.

In the mean time, France had set about her preparations for the assistance of the Americans. On the 14th of April, Count d'Estaing had sailed from Toulon, with a strong squadron of ships of the line and frigates, and arrived on the coast of Virginia, in the beginning of July, whilst the British fleet was employed in conveying the forces from Sandy-Hook to New-York. It consisted of one ship of 20 guns, one of 80, six of 74, and four of 64, besides several large frigates; and, exclusive of its complement of sailors, had 6000 marines and soldiers on board. To oppose this, the British had only six ships of 64 guns, three of 50, and two of 40, with some frigates and sloops. Notwithstanding this inferiority, however, the British admiral posted himself so advantageously, and showed such superior skill, that d'Estaing did not think proper to attack him; particularly, as the pilots informed him that it was impracticable to carry his large ships over the bar into the Hook, and Gen. Washington pressed him

to sail for Newport. He therefore remained at anchor four miles off Sandy Hook, till the 22d of July, without effecting any thing more than the capture of some vessels, which, through ignorance of his arrival, fell into his hands.

The next attempt of the French admiral was, in conjunction with the Americans, on Rhode-Island. It was proposed that d'Estaing, with the 6000 troops he had with him, should make a descent on the southern part of the island, while a body of the Americans should take possession of the north; at the same time the French Squadron was to enter the harbour of Newport, and take and destroy all the British shipping. On the 8th of August, the French admiral entered the harbour as was proposed, but found himself unable to do any material damage. Lord Howe, however, instantly set sail for Rhode-Island; and d'Estaing, confiding in his superiority, immediately came out of the harbour to attack him. A violent storm parted the two fleets, and did so much damage that they were rendered totally unfit for action. The French, however, suffered most; and several of their ships being afterwards attacked singly by the British, very narrowly escaped being taken. On the 20th of August, he returned to Newport in a very shattered condition; and, not thinking himself safe there, sailed two days after for Boston.—Gen. Sullivan had landed in the mean time on the northern part of Rhode-Island, with 10,000 men.

On the 17th of August they began their operations by erecting batteries, and making their approaches to the British lines. But Gen. Pigot, who commanded in Newport, had taken such effectual care to secure himself on the land

side, that without the assistance of a marine force it was altogether impossible to attack him with any probability of success. The conduct of d'Estaing, therefore, who had abandoned them when master of the harbour, gave the greatest disgust to the people of New-England, and Sullivan began to think of a retreat. On perceiving his intentions, the garrison sallied out upon him with so much vigour, that it was not without difficulty that he effected his retreat. He had not been long gone when Sir Henry Clinton arrived with a body of 4000 men; which, had it arrived sooner, would have enabled the British commander to have gained a decisive advantage over him, as well as to have destroyed the town of Providence, which, by its vicinity to Rhode-Island, and the enterprises which were continually projected and carried on in that place, kept the inhabitants of Rhode-Island in continual alarms.

The first British expedition was to Buzzard's Bay, on the coast of New-England, and neighbourhood of Rhode-Island. Here they destroyed a great number of privateers and merchantmen, magazines with store houses, &c. whence proceeding to a fertile and populous island, called Martha's-Vineyard, they carried off 10,000 sheep, and 300 black cattle. Another expedition took place up the North River, under Lord Cornwallis and Gen. Knyphausen; the principal event of which was, the destruction of a regiment of American cavalry known by the name of Washington's Light-Horse. A third expedition was directed to Little Egg-Harbour in New Jersey, a place noted for privateers, the destruction of which was its principal intention. It was conducted by Cap-  
tain



tains Ferguson and Collins, and ended in the destruction of the enemy's vessels, as well as of the place itself. At the same time, part of another body of American troops, called Pulaski's legion, was surprised, and a great number of them put to the sword.

The Americans had in the beginning of the year projected the conquest of West Florida; and one Capt. Willing, with a party of resolute men, had made a successful incursion into the country. This awakened the attention of the British to the southern colonies, and an expedition against them was resolved on. Georgia was the place of destination; and the more effectually to ensure success, Col. Campbell, with a sufficient force, under convoy of some ships of war, commanded by Commodore Hyde Parker, embarked at New-York; while Gen. Prevost, who commanded in East-Florida, was directed to set out with all the force he could spare. The armament from New-York arrived off the coast of Georgia in the month of December; and though the enemy were very strongly posted in an advantageous situation on the shore, the British troops made good their landing, and advanced towards Savannah the capital of the province. That very day they defeated the force of the provincials which opposed them; and took possession of the town with such celerity, that the Americans had not time to execute a resolution they had taken of setting it on fire. In ten days, the whole province of Georgia was reduced, Sunbury alone excepted; and this was also brought under subjection by Gen. Prevost in his march northward. Every proper method was taken to secure the tranquillity

of the country; and rewards were offered for apprehending committee and assembly men, or such as they judged most inimical to the British interests. On the arrival of Gen. Prevost, the command of the troops naturally devolved on him as the senior officer; and the conquest of Carolina was next projected.

In this attempt there was no small probability of success. The country contained a great number of friends to government, who now eagerly embraced the opportunity of declaring themselves; many of the inhabitants of Georgia had joined the royal standard; and there was not in the province any considerable body of provincial forces capable of opposing the efforts of regular and well disciplined troops. On the first news of Gen. Prevost's approach, the royalists assembled in a body, imagining themselves able to stand their ground until their allies should arrive; but in this they were disappointed. The Americans attacked and defeated them with the loss of half their number. The remainder retreated into Georgia; and, after undergoing many difficulties, at last effected a junction with the British forces.

In the mean time, Gen. Lincoln, with a considerable body of American troops, had encamped within 20 miles of the town of Savannah; and another strong party had posted themselves at a place called *Briar's Creek*, farther up the river of the same name. Thus the extent of the British government was likely to be circumscribed within very narrow bounds. Gen. Prevost therefore determined to dislodge the party at *Briar's Creek*; and the latter, trusting to their strong situation, and being remiss

in their guard, suffered themselves to be surprised on the 30th of March, 1779; when they were utterly routed with the loss of more than 300 killed and taken, besides a great number drowned in the river or the swamps. The whole artillery, stores, baggage, and almost all the arms of this unfortunate party were taken, so that they could no more make any stand; and thus the province of Georgia was once more freed from the enemy, and a communication opened with those places in Carolina where the royalists chiefly resided.

The victory at Briar's Creek proved of considerable service to the British cause. Great numbers of the royalists joined his army, and considerably increased its force. Hence he was enabled to stretch his posts further up the river, and to guard all the principal passes; so that Gen. Lincoln was reduced to a state of inaction; and at last moved off towards Augusta, in order to protect the provincial assembly, which was obliged to sit in that place, the capital being now in the hands of the British.

Lincoln had no sooner quitted his post, than it was judged a proper time by the British general to put in execution the grand scheme which had been meditated against Carolina. Many difficulties indeed lay in his way. The river Savannah was so swelled by the excessive rains of the season, that it seemed impassible; the opposite shore, for a great way, was so full of swamps and marshes, that no army could march over it without the greatest difficulty; and, to render the passage still more difficult, Gen. Moultrie was left with a considerable body of troops in order to oppose the enemy's attempts. But in spite of every op-

position, the constancy and perseverance of the British forces at last prevailed. Gen. Moultrie was obliged to retire towards Charleston; and the pursuing army, after having waded through the marshes for some time, at last arrived in an open country, through which they pursued their march with great rapidity towards the capital; while Gen. Lincoln made preparations to march to its relief.

Certain intelligence of the danger to which Charleston was exposed, animated the American general. A chosen body of infantry, mounted on horseback for the great expedition, was dispatched before him; while Lincoln himself followed with all the forces he could collect. Gen. Moultrie too, with the troops he had brought from Savannah, and some others he had collected since his retreat from thence, had taken possession of all the avenues leading to Charleston, and prepared for a vigorous defence. But all opposition proved ineffectual; and the British army was allowed to come within cannon shot of Charleston, on the 12th of May.

The town was now summoned to surrender, and the inhabitants would gladly have agreed to observe a neutrality during the rest of the war, and would have engaged also for the rest of the province. But these terms not being accepted, they made preparations for a vigorous defence. It was not, however, in the power of the British commander at this time to make an attack with any prospect of success. His artillery was not of sufficient weight; there were no ships to support his attack by land; and Gen. Lincoln advancing rapidly with a superior army, threatened to inclose him between his own force



force and the town ; so that should he fail in his first attempt, certain destruction would be the consequence. For these reasons he withdrew his forces from before the town, and took possession of two islands, called *St. James's* and *St. John's*, lying to the southward ; where having waited some time, his force was augmented by the arrival of two frigates. With these he determined to make himself master of Port-Royal, another island possessed of an excellent harbour and many other natural advantages, from its situation also commanding all the sea-coast from Charleston to Savannah River. The American general, however, did not allow this to be accomplished without opposition. Perceiving that his opponent had occupied an advantageous post on *St. John's* island, preparatory to his enterprise against Port-Royal, he attempted, on the 20th of June, to dislodge them from it ; but, after an obstinate attack, the provincials were obliged to retire with considerable loss. On this occasion the success of the British arms was in a great measure owing to an armed float, which galled the right flank of the enemy so effectually, that they could direct their efforts only against the strongest part of the lines, which proved impregnable to their attacks. This disappointment was instantly followed by the loss of Port Royal, which Gen. Prevost took possession of, and put his troops into proper stations, waiting for the arrival of such reinforcements as were necessary for the intended attack on Charleston.

The profligate conduct of the refugees, and the officers and soldiers of the British, in plundering the houses of individuals, during

this incursion, is incredible. Negroes were seduced or forced from their masters ; furniture and plate were seized without decency or authority ; and the most infamous violations of every law of honour and honesty were openly perpetrated. Individuals thus accumulated wealth, but the reputation of the British arms incurred an everlasting stigma.

In the mean time Count d'Estaing, who, as we have already observed, had put into Boston harbour to refit, had used his utmost efforts to ingratiate himself with the inhabitants of that city. Zealous also in the cause of his master, he had published a proclamation to be dispersed through Canada, inviting the people to return to their original friendship with France, and declaring that all who renounced their allegiance to Great Britain, should certainly find a protector in the king of France. All his endeavours, however, proved insufficient at this time to produce any revolution, or even to form a party of any consequence among the Canadians.

As soon as the French admiral had refitted his fleet, he took the opportunity, while that of Admiral Byron had been shattered by a storm, of sailing to the West Indies. During his operations there, the Americans having represented his conduct as totally unserviceable to them, he received orders from Europe to assist the colonies with all possible speed.

In compliance with these orders, he directed his course towards Georgia, with a design to recover that province out of the hands of the enemy, and to put it, as well as South-Carolina, in such a posture of defence, as would effectually secure them from any future attack.

attack. This seemed to be an easy matter, from the little force with which he knew he should be opposed; and the next object in contemplation, was no less than the destruction of the British fleet and army at New-York, and their total expulsion from the continent of America. Full of these hopes, the French commander arrived off the coast of Georgia with a fleet of 22 sail of the line, and 10 large frigates. His arrival was so little expected, that several vessels laden with provisions and military stores fell into his hands; the *Experiment*, also, a vessel of 50 guns, commanded by Sir James Wallace, was taken, after a stout resistance. On the continent, the British troops were divided. Gen. Prevost, with an inconsiderable part, remained at Savannah; but the main force was under Col. Maitland at Port Royal. On the first appearance of the French fleet, an express was dispatched to Col. Maitland; but it was intercepted by the enemy; so that before he could set out in order to join the commander in chief, the Americans had secured most of the passes by land, while the French fleet effectually blocked up the passage by sea. But, by taking advantage of creeks and inlets, and marching over land, he arrived just in time to relieve Savannah.

D'Estaing had allowed Gen Prevost 24 hours to deliberate whether he should capitulate or not. This time the general employed in making the best preparations he could for a defence; and during this time it was that Col Maitland arrived. D'Estaing's summons was now rejected; and on this occasion the superiority of the enemy was by no means so much out of proportion, as it had been at

Grenada, there was every probability of success on the part of the British. The garrison now consisted of 3000 men, all of approved valour and experience, while the united force of the French and Americans did not amount to 10,000. The event was answerable to the expectations of the British general. Having the advantage of a strong fortification and excellent engineers, the fire of the allies made so little impression, that d'Estaing resolved to bombard the town, and a battery of nine mortars was erected for the purpose. This produced a request from Gen. Prevost, that the women and children might be allowed to retire to a place of safety. But the allied commanders, from motives of policy, refused compliance; and they resolved to give a general assault. This was accordingly attempted on the 9th of October: but the assailants were every where repulsed with such slaughter, that 1200 were killed and wounded; among the former, were Count Pulaski, the celebrated conspirator against the reigning king of Poland, and among the latter was d'Estaing himself.

This disaster entirely overthrew the sanguine hopes of the Americans and French; but, so far from reproaches or animosity arising between them, their common misfortune seemed to increase their confidence and esteem for each other; a circumstance fairly to be ascribed to the conciliatory conduct of Gen. Lincoln upon every occasion. After waiting eight days longer, both parties prepared for a retreat; the French to their shipping, and the Americans into Carolina.

While the allies were thus unsuccessfully employed in the southern



southern colonies, their antagonists were no less assiduous in distressing them in the northern parts, Sir George Collier was sent with a fleet, carrying on board Gen. Matthews, with a body of land forces, into the province of Virginia. Their first attempt was on the town of Portsmouth; where, though the enemy had destroyed some ships of great value, the British troops arrived in time to save a great number of others. On this occasion, about 120 vessels of different sizes were burnt, and 20 carried off; and an immense quantity of provisions, designed for the use of Gen. Washington's army, was either destroyed or carried off, together with a great variety of naval and military stores. The fleet and army returned with little or no loss to New-York.

The success with which this expedition was attended, soon gave encouragement to attempt another. The Americans had for some time been employed in the erection of two strong forts on the river; the one at Verplanks Neck, on the east, and the other at Stoney Point, on the west side. These, when completed, would have been of the utmost service to the Americans, as commanding the principal pass, called the *King's Ferry*, between the northern and southern colonies. At present, however, they were not in a condition to make an effectual defence; and it was therefore determined to attack them before the works should be completed. The force employed on this occasion was divided into two bodies; one of which directed its course against Verplanks, and the other against Stoney Point. The former was commanded by Gen. Vaughan, the latter by Gen. Patterson, while the shipping was un-

der the direction of Sir George Collier. Gen. Vaughan met with no resistance, the enemy abandoning their works, and setting fire to every thing combustible that they could not carry off. At Stoney Point, however, a vigorous defence was made, though the garrison was at last obliged to capitulate upon honourable conditions. To secure the possession of this last, which was the more important of the two, Gen. Clinton removed from his former situation, and encamped in such a manner, that Washington could not give any assistance. The Americans, however, revenged themselves by distressing, with their numerous privateers, the trade to New-York.

This occasioned a third expedition to Connecticut, where these privateers were chiefly built and harboured. The command was given to Gov. Tryon and to Gen. Garth, an officer of known value and experience. Under convoy of a considerable number of armed vessels they landed at New-Haven, where they demolished the batteries that had been erected to oppose them, and destroyed the shipping and naval stores; but they spared the town itself, as the inhabitants had abstained from firing out of their houses upon the troops. From New Haven they marched to Fairfield, where they proceeded as before, reducing the town also to ashes. Norwalk was next attacked, which in like manner was reduced to ashes; as was also Greenfield, a small seaport in the neighbourhood. Such repeated conflagrations, wantonly and cruelly spread, served only to increase the disgust which was felt by every friend to the American cause.

These successes proved very alarming, as well as detrimental to

the Americans; so that Gen. Washington determined, at all events, to drive the enemy from Stoney Point. For this purpose he sent Gen. Wayne with a detachment of chosen men, directing him to attempt the recovery of it by surprise. On this occasion the Americans showed a spirit and resolution exceeding any thing either party had performed during the course of the war. Though after the capture of it by the British, the fortifications of this place had been completed, and were very strong, they attacked the enemy with bayonets, after passing through a heavy fire of musquetry and grape shot; and, in spite of all opposition, obliged the surviving part of the garrison, amounting to 500 men, to surrender themselves prisoners of war.

Though the Americans did not at present attempt to retain possession of Stoney Point, the success they had met with in the enterprise, emboldened them to make a similar attempt on Paulus Hook, a fortified post on the Jersey side, opposite to New-York; but, although the heroism of the enterprise and the spirit with which it was executed deserves applause, after having completely surprised the posts, the American commander, Maj. Lee, finding it impossible to retain them, made an orderly retreat, with about 161 prisoners, among whom were seven officers.

Another expedition of greater importance was now projected on the part of the Americans. This was against a post on the river Penobscot, on the borders of Nova Scotia, of which the British had lately taken possession, and where they had begun to erect a fort which threatened to be a very great inconvenience to the colo-

nists. The armament destined against it was so soon got in readiness, that Col. MacLane, the commanding officer at Penobscot, found himself obliged to drop the execution of part of his scheme; and instead of a regular fort, to content himself with putting the works already constructed in as good a posture of defence as possible. The Americans could not effect a landing without a great deal of difficulty, and bringing the guns of their largest vessels to bear upon the shore. As soon as this was done, however, they erected several batteries, and kept up a brisk fire for the space of a fortnight; after which they proposed to give a general assault; but before this could be effected, they perceived Sir George Collier, with a British fleet, sailing up the river to attack them. On this they instantly embarked their artillery and military stores, sailing up the river as far as possible, in order to avoid him. They were so closely pursued, however, that not a single vessel could escape; so that the whole fleet, consisting of 19 armed vessels and 24 transports, was destroyed; most of them indeed being blown up by themselves. The soldiers and sailors were obliged to wander through immense deserts, where they suffered much for want of provisions; and, to add to their calamities, a quarrel broke out between the soldiers and seamen, concerning the cause of their disaster, which ended in a violent fray, where a great number were killed.

Thus the arms of America and France being almost every where unsuccessful, the independence of the former, seemed yet to be in danger, notwithstanding the assistance of so powerful an ally; when further encouragement was given by



by the accession of Spain, to the confederacy against Britain, in the month of June, 1779. The first effect of this appeared in an invasion of West Florida, by the Spaniards, in September 1779. As the country was in no state of defence, the enemy easily made themselves masters of the whole, almost without opposition. Their next enterprise, was against the Bay of Honduras, where the British logwood cutters were settled. These finding themselves too weak to resist, applied to the governor of Jamaica for relief; who sent them a supply of men, ammunition, and military stores, under Capt. Dalrymple. Before the arrival of this detachment, the principal settlement in those parts, called *St. George's Key*, had been taken by the Spaniards, and retaken by the British. In his way, Capt. Dalrymple fell in with a squadron from Admiral Parker, in search of some register ships richly laden; but which, retreating into the harbour of Omoa, were too strongly protected by the fort to be attacked with safety. A project was then formed, in conjunction with the people of Honduras, to reduce this fort. The design was to surprise it; but the Spaniards having discovered them, they were obliged to fight. Victory quickly declared for the British; but the fortifications were so strong, that the artillery they had brought along with them were found too light to make any impression. It was then determined to try the success of an escalade; and this was executed with so much spirit, that the Spaniards stood astonished, without making any resistance; and, in spite of all the efforts of the officers, threw down their arms and surrendered. The spoil was immense, being va-

lued at three millions of dollars. The Spaniards chiefly lamented the loss of 250 quintals of quicksilver; a commodity indispensably necessary in the working of their gold and silver mines, so that they offered to ransom it at any price; but this was refused, as well as the ransom of the fort, though the governor offered 300,000 dollars for it. A small garrison was left for the defence of the place, but it was quickly attacked by a superior force, which obliged them to evacuate it, though not without destroying every thing that could be of use to the enemy; spiking the guns, and even locking the gates of the fort and carrying off the keys. All this was done in sight of the besiegers; after which the garrison embarked without the loss of a man.

As no operations of any consequence took place this year in the province of New York, the congress made use of the opportunity to dispatch Gen. Sullivan with a considerable force, in order to take vengeance on the Indians for their ravages and depredations. Of this the Indians were apprised; and collecting all their strength, resolved to come to a decisive engagement. Accordingly they took a strong post in the most woody and mountainous part of the country; erecting a breast-work in their front, of large logs of wood, extending half a mile in length, while their right flank was covered by a river, and the left by a hill of difficult access. This advantageous position they had taken by the advice of the refugees who were among them, and of whom 200 or 300 were present in the battle.

Thus posted, the Indians waited the approach of the American army: But the latter having brought

brought some artillery along with them, played it against the breast-work of the enemy with such success, that in two hours it was almost destroyed; and at the same time a party having reached the top of the hill, they became apprehensive of being surrounded, on which they instantly fled with precipitation. The Americans after this battle met with no further resistance of any consequence.— They were suffered to proceed without interruption. On entering the country of the Indians, it appeared that they had been acquainted with agriculture and the arts of peace far beyond what had been supposed. From Gen. Sullivan's pompous account, (which,

however, became a subject of ridicule among the soldiers in Gen. Washington's army), it was learned, that the Indian houses were large, convenient, and even elegant; their grounds were excellently cultivated, and their gardens abounded in fruit-trees and vegetables of all kinds fit for food. The whole of this fine country would now, by the American general, have been converted into a desert, had it not been for the humane forbearance of Gen. Hand and Col. Durbin, in executing the orders of Gen. Sullivan. The desolation, however, was extensive, and not to be justified by the savage character and example of their enemy.

[To be continued.]

## POETICAL ESSAYS.

### FOR THE RURAL MAGAZINE.

#### A PASTORAL.

FROM highest noon the sun now pois'd his rays,  
And nature sicken'd at the sultry blaze:  
The weary reaper flies the glowing heat,  
The lowing herds to cooling streams retreat;  
The bleating flocks desert the op'ning glade,  
And languid pant beneath th' embrowning shade;  
In silence drooping sit the feather'd throng,  
The lonely dove forbears her plaintive song;  
Hush'd in their caves the gales forget to blow,  
And downward streams in languid murmurs flow;  
The morning flow'rs, that deck'd the russet mead,  
Their beauties wither'd, hang the sickly head.

Strephon reclin'd beneath a poplar grove,  
Alone bewail'd the pains of flighted love.  
His looks, that once were like the op'ning day,  
Now pale and wan, to ev'ry grief a prey;  
His pipe and crook he careless threw aside,—  
O wretched swain! And as he spoke, he sigh'd—  
O wretched swain! To ev'ry pleasure dead,  
My joy, my hope, and all but love is fled.—  
Thrice has the spring renew'd the rising flow'rs,  
And autumn thrice return'd in golden show'rs;

Since



Sinte o'er yon rugged hills forlorn I drove  
 My wand'ring flocks, to fly from Delia's love.—  
 Vain thought ! Still fancy waking paints her charms;  
 And ev'ry dream restores her to my arms;  
 Delusive joys, that now suspend my care,  
 Now vanish'd, plunge me in renew'd despair.

My harmless flocks, ye share your master's pain,  
 Left here neglected on this lonely plain.

No more my song awakes at early dawn,  
 And sends you forth to crop the dewy lawn ;

Serene when ev'ning bids her beauties shine

With pow'r to ravish ev'ry heart but mine ;

I bring you, careful, to the fold no more,

Sustain the sickly, and the lost explore ;

From hill to hill you, undefended, stray,

As I to love, so you to wolves a prey.

O kindly hear me, some propitious pow'r,

Again to life, to Delia's love restore,

To gaze for ever on that lovely face,

And fly, enraptur'd, to her dear embrace :

Perhaps her heart my constant grief may move,

She's still a nymph, and nymphs were form'd for love :—

No; cruel fate has torn her from my arms,

Ere now, some happier swain enjoys her charms.

I see, I see their bliss; O depth of woe !

Their throbbing hearts with mutual transport glow.

Strephon, forbear ! subdue thy foolish heart !

Tear from thy vitals, tear th' envenom'd dart !

I strive in vain; go, bid the raging wind

Lie hush'd in peace, then calm the lover's mind.

I see her frown; those deadly sounds I hear,

" Strephon, no more; thy am'rous tale forbear ;

" Hence, fly my sight, nor longer seek to move

" A heart that never can return thy love."

I vain I fled, in absence sought relief,

To ease my heart, and lull my hopeless grief :

O death, be kinder than the cruel fair,

And hide me, hide me, from this black despair !

And when these swimming eyes in darkness fail,

May some kind swain my hapless fate bewail,

To Delia tell, for her alone I sigh'd,

For her I languish'd, and for her I died.

C.

## E R R A T A.

P. 489, poetry, l. 2. *for* with purple, &c. *read* with a purple, &c.

———— l. 11. *for* who now, &c. *read* now pours, &c.

P. 490, l. 1. *for* of fragrant, &c. *read* or fragrant, &c.

———— l. 4. *for* while to, &c. *read* while for, &c.

To

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE RURAL MAGAZINE.

S I R,

These Stanzas were written by an inhabitant of this State, who has lately received intelligence of the death of a number of his dearest friends in Connecticut.—If you will give them a place in the VERMONT REPOSITORY, you will oblige a few of your constant readers.

## THE GLOOM OF AUTUMN,

AN EMBLEM OF OLD AGE.

<p><b>H</b>ALL, ye sighing sons of sorrow! View with me th' autumnal gloom! Learn from thence your fate to-morrow, Dead perhaps—laid in the tomb. See all nature fading,—dying, Silent all things seem to mourn; Life from vegetation flying, Brings to mind our mould'ring urn. Oft the autumn's tempest rising, Makes the lofty forest nod; Scenes of nature, how surprising, Read in nature, nature's God. See our sovereign sole Creator, Lives, eternal, in the sky: While we, mortals, yield to nature, Bloom awhile, then fade and die. Nations die by dread <i>Bellona</i>, Tho' enrag'd tyrannic kings, Just as plants, by pale <i>Pomona</i>, Fall to rise in future springs. Mournful scene, when vegetation, Dies by frost, or worms devour; Doubly mournful, when a nation Dies by neighb'ring nations power. Death and war my mind depresses, Autumn shews me my decay, Calls to mind my past distresses, Warns me of my dying day. Autumn gives me melancholy, Strikes dejection through my soul; While I mourn my former folly, Waves of sorrow o'er me roll. Lo! I hear the air resounding, With expiring insects cries;</p>	<p>Ah! their moans to me how wounding! Emblem of my aged sighs. Hollow winds about are roaring, Noisy waters round me rise: While I sit my fate deploring, Tears fast streaming from my eyes. What to me are autumn's treasures Since I know no earthly joy, Long I've lost all youthful pleas- ures, Time must youth and health de- stroy. Pleasures once I fondly courted, Shar'd each bliss that youth be- stows; Ah, to see where then I sported, Now embitters all my woes. Age and sorrow since have blasted Every youthful pleasing dream; Quivering age, with youth contrast- ed, Oh, how short our glories seem! As the annual frosts are cropping Leaves and tendrils from the trees; So my friends are yearly dropping, Through old age, or dire disease. Former friends, O how I've sought 'em, Just to cheer my drooping mind; But they're gone, like leaves in autumn Driv'n before the dreary wind. When a few more years are wasted, When a few more springs are o'er: When</p>
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When a few more griefs I've tasted,  
 I shall fall, to bloom no more.  
 Fast my fun of life declining,  
 Soon will set in endless night :  
 But my hopes, pure and refining,  
 Rest in future life and light.  
 Cease this fearing—trembling—  
 fighting,—  
 Death shall break this fullen  
 gloom,  
 Soon my spirits, fluttering—flying,  
 Must be borne beyond the tomb.  
*Castleton, Oct. 1795.*



SIMILIES.—*To Molly.*

**M**Y passion is as mustard strong;  
 I sit all sober sad ;  
 Drunk as a piper all day long,  
 Or like a March hare mad.  
 Round as a hoop the bumpers flow,  
 I drink, yet can't forget her,  
 For, tho' as drunk as David's fow,  
 I love her still the better.  
 Pert as a pear-monger I'd be,  
 If Molly were but kind ;  
 Cool as a cucumber, could see  
 The rest of womankind.  
 Like a stuck pig I gaping stare,  
 And eye her o'er and o'er ;  
 Lean as a rake, with sighs and care,  
 Sleak as a mouse before.  
 Plump as a partridge was I known,  
 And soft as silk my skin ;  
 My cheeks as fat as butter grown ;  
 But as a groat now thin !  
 I, melancholy as a cat,  
 Am kept awake to weep ;  
 But she, insensible of that,  
 Sound as a top can sleep.  
 Hard is her heart as flint or stone,  
 She laughs to see me pale ;  
 And merry as a grig is grown,  
 And brisk as bottled ale.  
 The god of love, at her approach,  
 Is busy as a bee !  
 Hearts sound as any bell, or roach,  
 Are smit, and sigh like me.

Ay me ! as thick as hops, or hail,  
 The fine men crowd about her ;  
 But soon as dead as a door nail  
 Shall I be, if without her.  
 Straight as my leg her shape ap-  
 pears ;  
 Oh ! were we join'd together !  
 My heart would be scot free from  
 cares,  
 And lighter than a feather.  
 As fine as five pence is her mien,  
 No drum was ever tighter ;  
 Her glance is as a razor keen,  
 And not the sun is brighter.  
 As soft as pap her kisses are ;  
 Methinks I taste them yet ;  
 - Brown as a berry is her hair,  
 Her eyes as black as jet.  
 As smooth as glass, as white as curds,  
 Her pretty hand invites ;  
 Sharp as a needle are her words ;  
 Her wit like pepper bites.  
 Brisk as a body-louse she trips,  
 Clean as a penny drest ;  
 Sweet as a rose her breath and lips,  
 Round as a globe her breast.  
 Full as an egg was I with glee,  
 And happy as a king ! [me !  
 Good Lord ! how all men envied  
 She lov'd like any thing !  
 But false as hell, she like the wind  
 Chang'd, as her sex must do ;  
 Tho' seeming as the turtle kind,  
 And like the gospel true.  
 If I and Molly could agree,  
 Let who would take Peru ;  
 Great as an Emp'ror should I be,  
 And richer than a Jew.  
 Till you grow tender as a chick,  
 I'm dull as any post ;  
 Let us like burs together stick,  
 And warm as any toast.  
 You'll find me truer than a die,  
 And wish me better sped ;  
 Flat as a flounder when I lie,  
 And as a herring dead.  
 Sure as a gun she'll drop a tear,  
 And sigh, perhaps, and wish,  
 When I am rotten as a pear,  
 And mute as any fish.

*Mr-*

# Meteorological Observations for October, 1795.

D.	THERMOMETER.			WINDS.	WEATHER.
	7 A. M.	1 P. M.	9 P. M.		
1	33	65	47	NW.	Fair and pleasant.
2	35	62	56	NW.	Cloudy weather.
3	48	62	53	S.	Do.
4	50	72	64	S.	Do.
5	65	78	59	S. to N.	Do.
6	53	56	53	NW.	Rainy A. M. Cloudy P. M.
7	47	67	50	SW.	Cloudy weather.
8	47	63	56	S. to N.	Cloudy hazy weather.
9	56	56	36	NW.	Cloudy A. M. Fair P. M.
10	30	65	51	SE.	Fair and pleasant.
11	53	58	54	W. to NE.	Rainy.
12	52	62	53	S.	Cloudy.
13	48	66	50	W.	Cloudy.
14	45	58	38	N.	Cloudy dull hazy weather. Rain at night.
15	37	48	41	S.	Cloudy and windy, with rain.
16	41	53	40	SW.	Cloudy weather.
17	45	49	36	S.	Rainy.
18	33	43	36	SW.	Cloudy. Some snow in the evening.
19	36	46	47	W.	Do. Rain at night.
20	39	46	41	SW.	Do.
21	37	45	27	NW.	Ditto A. M. Fair P. M.
22	24	47	32	S.	Fair and pleasant.
23	30	59	49	NW.	Cloudy.
24	46	50	44	N.	Do.
25	40	48	38	N.	Do.
26	34	42	25	N.	Fair weather.
27	20	52	29	NW.	Do.
28	31	60	44	S.	Do.
29	40	62	55	SW.	Do.
30	35	67	48	SW.	Do.
31	44	50	27	S. to N.	Cloudy A. M. Rainy P. M.

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